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EUROPE.

The Alleged Russo-Prussian Alliance Defensive and Offensive.

Nothing Known of It by the British Government.

Fontainebleau or Versailles as the Seat of Government.

The Paris National Guard to Surrender Their Cannon.

Defenses and Effective Military Force of the Canadians.

THE SECRET TREATY.

Alleged Stipulations—Russia to Join Prussia in Case of a Combination in Favor of France.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Morning Post* affirms that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:

Russia was to intervene between the belligerents in case the French were successful, and should menace Poland.

In the event that an Austrian Army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier, Russia was to checkmate it by a demonstration upon the Austrian frontier; and

In case any European Power should combine with France, Russia was to join Prussia.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Action on the Removal—Fontainebleau Recommended by the Committee—The Government Opposed—Thiers Favors Versailles—A Protest from Napoleon on the Recent Vote of Forfeiture.

BORDEAUX, March 9.—In the Assembly today the Committee on Removal made a report. They recommend that the Assembly ultimately remove to Fontainebleau, but that it continue to sit at Bordeaux until the German troops have left France and arrangements for the installation of the Assembly at Fontainebleau are completed.

M. THIERS stated that the Government persisted in its opinion that Versailles would be the best place for the seat of the Assembly.

Debate on this point was postponed until to-morrow. It is expected that the recommendation of the Government will prevail.

LONDON, March 9.—NAPOLEON has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly, protesting against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of all public right is the *plebiscite*; to that he is ready to bow, and to that alone.

PARIS.

The Guards to Give Up Their Cannon Without Coercion—Attitude of the Government—Gen. De Palladines—An Unimportant Disturbance on Wednesday—Cattle Disease.

PARIS, March 9.—The Mayors of all the arrondissements of Paris have unanimously guaranteed that the National Guard will surrender the cannon in their possession without coercion.

It is thought that when they resign their seats in the Assembly the Parisian Deputies will return to Paris, and that agitation will then cease.

The Government maintains a conciliatory attitude toward the disturbers in Paris.

Upward of a hundred battalions of the National Guard have congratulated Gen. DE PALLADINES upon his accession to their command.

LONDON, March 9.—A disturbance occurred on Wednesday among some battalions of Paris Mobile Guards, but was quelled without serious consequences.

There is much typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris. The animals are nevertheless said to be fit for food.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Germans Leaving Central France—Postal Communication—Returning French Soldiers—Affairs at Dieppe—Bismarck in Berlin.

LONDON, March 9.—The Prussians have evacuated the Department of Calvados and the left bank of the River Eure.

Postal service to Rouen is restored.

A transport fleet is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

A dispatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians that they must feed the private soldiers of the late Army of the North. The inhabitants are at the same time ordered to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe, and business shows signs of life.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count VON BISMARCK has arrived in this city.

Plenipotentiaries for the Final Peace—The French Press on Affairs.

PARIS, March 9.—Baron BAUDE, Gen. CAILLE and M. M. DE MOULARD and DE CLERQ have been appointed Plenipotentiaries of France to negotiate a final treaty of peace with Prussia.

The Duke DE NOAILLES has been appointed French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and the Count DE NOGUE Minister to Constantinople.

An article in the *Journal Officiel* declares in favor of the Republic as the definitive form of government for France, and urges the people not to disturb order, for the sole hope of France is tranquility.

The *Echo du Nord* of Lille protests against a petition in circulation among the French officers in Germany, demanding a *plebiscite* to decide the future form of Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secret Treaty Between Russia and Prussia—Clemency to Fenians Denounced—Canadian Defenses—Army Reorganization.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl GRANVILLE made a statement, in which he denied that the Government had any knowledge of a secret treaty concluded between the Czar and Prussia before the war.

Lord GREY asked that a return be made of the names of the Fenian convicts freed since August last, with the conditions of their release. He argued to show the pernicious effect of the clemency of the Government in these cases.

Lords DUFFERIN and CAIRNS followed in a lively debate.

The Chancellor defended the release of the Fenian convicts, and the Duke of RICHMOND denounced it as a weak and unwise act.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HUGESSON, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said £3,600 would be required to complete the defenses of Quebec, and the Canadian militia force now numbers 40,000 effective men.

Lord ELCHO condemned the Government plan for reconstructing the army as a crude development of the old system, and defended the purchase of commissions.

During the debate on army reorganization, vehement protests were made against the abolition of the purchase system by members, who predicted endless evil thereby.

Gen. Sir HENRY STORCKS argued ably in favor of abolition.

The Russian Loan Imperiled by the Eastern Question—Arrival of Mr. Odo Russell.

LONDON, March 9.—It is rumored that the Prussian loan introduced by ROTHSCHILD will be withdrawn, because the Conference is still sitting, and, also, it is intimated, because there are fears that the loan may not be successful in this market.

ODO RUSSELL returned to London yesterday, from Versailles, and will attend a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of Montpensier Ordered Out of Spain—The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce on Private Property at Sea.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times* of today has a letter from Madrid, which announces that the Spanish Government has ordered the Duke of Montpensier to proceed to the Island of Minorca, because he refuses to take the military oaths to support King AMADEUS.

ANTWERP, March 9.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has adopted a memorial to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, requesting him to make an effort to embody in the code of international law the proposition of the inviolability of the property of private individuals at sea, and to obtain from the Powers an authoritative definition of the term contraband of war.

Explosion at Le Creusot in France—Eight Lives Lost.

LONDON, March 9.—An explosion has occurred in the works at Le Creuzot, France, by which eight persons lost their lives.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE YAZOO AT PHILADELPHIA.

Writing from Havana under date of March 4, and mailing his letter by the *Yazoo*, which reached Philadelphia yesterday, our correspondent, "Quasimodo," transmits to us the following summary of war news: "The railroad line from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas is guarded by forts erected at intervals of from four to five miles. Near Puerto Principe is the Caica Fort, or, as it is generally called, Fort Pinto, built of ordinary pine boards and defended by twenty-five men. On the morning of the 20th, at daylight, this fort was attacked by the combined forces of MADRIGALES, AGRAMONTE, ESPINOSA and MENDOZA; the sentry was killed, and the Cuban bullets did not leave a man untouched. But, although all the Spaniards were wounded, they defended their miserable barrack against 400 enemies, the Cubans withdrawing from the attack at about 8 in the morning. Of the twenty-five men guarding the fort fourteen were killed, seven severely wounded, and the remaining four were also wounded, but are expected to recover. The *Voz de Cuba* has opened a subscription for the benefit of the survivors. A convoy of provisions, guarded by 207 men of the battalion of Reus, left Santiago de Cuba for Mayari on the 22d. Nothing occurred during the first day, but on the second day, when the convoy had reached a place called El Piloto, where the Cuban General, DONATO DEL MARMOL, was killed some months ago, and when within a hundred yards of the identical spot, while the troops were marching along carefully, the rear-guard at least one thousand yards behind, a sudden rumbling was heard, and heavy boulders and immense trees placed, in a moment, an insurmountable barrier between the centre and the rear of the Spanish convoy. Meanwhile, volleys were poured into the troops from the hills and from rude intrenchments erected within a few yards of the roadside. The Cubans numbered 112 men, and according to a Spanish soldier the Spaniards had about 150, commanded by MAXIMO GOMEZ in person. The rear-guard, composed of eighty men, broke and fled in utter confusion, their Captain being killed at the first fire and the Lieutenant severely wounded. The largest portion of the train was saved by the Spaniards, as the Cubans pursued the flying soldiers of the rear-guard. According to an official Spanish telegram, but fifteen men and the Captain are missing, (*i. e.*, killed,) and the statement may be correct; but if the accounts can be relied on, the Spaniards must have lost at least forty men. Twenty-three men of the rear-guard arrived at Santiago de Cuba late the next day, and explained the reason of their defeat by averring that their ammunition had given out. A remarkable change in the manner of fighting by the Spanish troops since the beginning of the war may be noticed here; formerly the journals were filled with bayonet attacks, where half a dozen or twenty soldiers attacked an entire insurgent camp and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Nothing ever withstood these bayonet charges, but as they have gone out of fashion the soldiers at El Piloto could not very well attack MODESTO DIAZ in that way.....Gen. FERRER at Las Tunas organized a force of nearly fifteen hundred men and made a combined movement against the Cuban forces, which, until lately, had things their own way in his neighborhood. The latter stood their ground and paid dearly for it, losing fifty-three men killed, while the Spaniards lost twenty-one. While these movements were going on, a portion of the artillery battalion killed three men belonging to RATON's band, and the column of VALERO, which failed to join the combination, having had to fight its way to the rendezvous, killed six insurgents and lost three men. The failure of VALERO to reach the spot prevented a more successful issue of FERRER's plan, and he is now organizing for another grand battue.... The official report from the Central Department announces that fifty-two insurgents had been killed during the past fifteen days, and that 4,218 persons of all ages, sexes and colors had surrendered to the Spaniards, seeking shelter in the towns, having become tired of 'roughing it' in the bush. One hundred and sixty-one only of this number were armed men; but 512 were men able to carry arms; 1,306 were white males unable to carry arms; 1,368 white females; 1,029 colored persons, and 45 male slaves."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Today the Conventional Interest bill allowing a contract rate of ten per cent. passed the lower House of the Legislature and awaits the signature of the Governor to become law.

WASHINGTON.

Lively Debate and Determined Action for a Repeal of Duties on Coal and Salt—The Question of Dealing with Kuklux Outrages—A New Bill for the Suppression of Insurrection—Outrages Upon Colored Mail Agents—Illustrations for Patent Office Reports—Equal Rights—Early Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It was decidedly refreshing today to see the House proceed regularly, and without being tied up by the operation of the rules, to the work of taking off the duty on salt and coal. At the late session both these propositions were so embarrassed by the state of other business that it was only under exceptional circumstances that action could be had upon either. The repeal of the coal duty was carried one day by a suspension of the rules, under a sympathetic pressure engendered by the condition of things in New-York. Today the docket was clear. There was nothing to prevent the reference of Mr. HALE's bill to repeal the duty on salt to the Committee of the Whole, where the House resolutely followed it, voting down all dilatory motions by a uniform majority of about thirty-five, showing conclusively that in this House the revenue reform and moderate tariff men can carry every reasonable measure that is proposed. Notwithstanding the fact that eighteen Democrats voted today with the high tariff men, the first vote on going into Committee of the Whole was 113 to 73. Mr. Hale then moved that the Committee rise, so that he might move to close all general debate. This was agreed to—80 to 71. He then moved that all general debate be closed in one minute, which was agreed to—99 to 91. The House then voted to go into Committee again by 106 to 70. A sharp, able and instructive debate then took place, which involved the whole question of the duty on salt and coal, and the production of both. Mr. FARNSWORTH moved an amendment to Mr. HALE's bill adding coal to the free list, but it was subsequently withdrawn, in order not to embarrass the salt question. The repeal of duty on both salt and coal was advocated by Messrs. Hale, Cox, Wood, Finkelnburg, Eldredge, Butler, Farnsworth, and Peters, while it was opposed by Kelley, and Dickey of Pennsylvania, Ritchie and Swann of Maryland, and others. Finally, at 4 o'clock, a vote was had on Mr. Kelley's amendment, to reduce the duty from twenty-four cents per 100 pounds in sacks and eighteen cents per 100 pounds in bulk, to eighteen cents and twelve cents, respectively. This was beaten on a division by a large majority. Pending a vote on further amendments the Committee rose, and the House adjourned. The consideration of the bill will proceed again to-morrow. On the last vote to go into Committee of the Whole the following eighteen Democrats voted nay, from sympathetic sentiment: Messrs. Archer, Merrick, Ritchie and Swann, bituminous coal, Maryland; Hets and Randall, anthracite coal, Pennsylvania; Griffith, McClelland, Sherwood and Speer of Pennsylvania, bituminous coal; Leach and Waddell of North Carolina, bituminous coal; Sutherland of Michigan, Saginaw salt; Rogers of New-York, coal and iron; Holman and Manson of Indiana, and Kendall of Nevada.

DEALING WITH KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Just after the adjournment to-night a notice was read from the Clerk's desk in the House, signed by several members, that there would be a caucus to-night. This was understood to be in pursuance of the intention of Gen. BUTLER to get a committal from the Republican members in regard to Kuklux legislation. Scarcely half of the Republicans assembled, however, and these were mostly new members. BUTLER proposed that the Republicans should bind themselves to act upon no legislation, except upon such a bill for the repression of Kuklux disorders as should be drafted by a committee of five, to be appointed to-night, to report to a caucus to-morrow night. This looked so much like an attempt to get the House committed to the Butler-Cobb measure of last session, that several members, among them Messrs. COBURN, SHANKS and FINKELNBURG, declared that they would not be bound by it. There was such a want of unanimity that the caucus could not agree upon anything, and adjourned without action. Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, this afternoon, introduced a bill, foreshadowed in these dispatches of last night, which strikes many Republicans as the most practical measure which can be adopted on this subject, if the question of constitutionality can be favorably settled. The bill is based upon the power conferred in the fourteenth article of the Constitution, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and in all cases where the constituted authorities of any such State or Territory shall fail or refuse to so execute the laws thereof as to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and this although the Legislature and Executive of any such States may omit or refuse to call for such forces.

SUMNER'S EQUAL RIGHTS BILL AGAIN.

The Senate was in session little more than half an hour today, and the introduction of a few bills was almost the only business. Mr. SUMNER introduced, for the third time, his bill to secure equal rights for colored persons in cars, hotels, places of amusement, &c., and gave notice that he should use every effort in his power to secure a vote before the adjournment of this session. During the last Congress this bill was twice adversely reported by the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. SUMNER will now ask its reference to some other Committee. The Senate seemed disinclined to undertake any business, the caucus and the questions in dispute before it being all-absorbing.

ILLUSTRATING THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill in the Senate today the design of which is to allow the lithographic work necessary under the new plan of publishing the Patent Office Reports to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents in the Patent Office. There are some objections to this proposition, but the reasons for its adoption are also very strong. The work can be as well done in the office, and more economically, it is claimed, than by contract, and the cost of the outfit is not great. But the strongest reason for having this part of the report prepared in the office is that if done by contract elsewhere, on an average, three hundred or more of the original drawings must be away from the office, liable to the casualties incident to transportation and to fire, and, besides, there would be the annoyance and trouble caused the office by these drawings being beyond its reach for consultation. The destruction of a set of drawings would entail on an inventor great expense and delay, and might, in some cases, destroy the entire worth of his invention. The new form of reports agreed on is not very popular among the patrons of the Patent Office, but they would be better served if drawings of particular patents should be ordered direct from the office without delay, than if it were necessary for the order to go from here to New-York to be filled.

OUTRAGES UPON MAIL AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The action of the Post-office Department in discontinuing the mail service on the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad is attracting much comment, and the circumstances connected with the outrages which have led to it, as well as similar outrages in other States, become interesting. It is only a few months since a mail agent in the service of the Post-office Department running on the railroad between Meridian, Miss., and Selma, Ala., was murdered in cold blood while in the discharge of the duties of his position. He left Meridian with the mail on the afternoon of the 2d November last, and when the train stopped for wood, about fifteen miles out, near the Alabama State line, a man walked up from the woods, masked, with gun in hand, and deliberately fired upon him, killing him instantly. The agent's name was DIGGS. He was a good man, quiet, unobtrusive, and a faithful and efficient officer, and the only apparent cause of the outrage was that the victim was a colored man and a Government official. More recently, about the 26th of January last, a colored man named W. H. GIBSON, who had been employed for several months as mail agent on the Lebanon Branch Railroad, between Louisville and Mount Vernon, Ky., was transferred, by direction of the Post-office Department, to the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and made two trips without molestation, but on his third trip, on the 26th of January, returning from Lexington to Louisville, when the train halted at North Benson, thirty-eight miles from Lexington, and within nine miles of Frankfort, the State capital, where the Legislature was in session, a number of men appeared at the station, and as soon as the Postmaster and the agent had exchanged mails, and the agent was about to close the door, a man prevented him by seizing the door, and jumped into the car. The agent stepped into his mail-room and attempted to fasten the inner door, which his assailant, a large and powerful man, prevented, and a struggle ensued, the man striking the agent a tremendous blow in the face, endeavoring to knock him down, but without success, and then trying to drag him out of the car, threatening to kill him, and ordering him to "Come out, come out." The agent resisted as best he could, and while the struggle continued the train started. The assailant then jumped out, and several shots were fired at the train. Application was subsequently made to the military authorities, and a guard of armed men obtained to accompany and protect the mails and agent, which continued on the line for some weeks. In the meantime a circular letter was prepared in the Department, and addressed to all the Postmasters on the route, referring to the attack on GIBSON, and to riotous demonstrations made the same day at other stations on the same road, in consequence of which the lives of agents were put in peril and the business of the Department seriously impeded, calling their attention to the act of Feb. 28, 1861, by which the Postmaster-General is empowered, whenever in his opinion the postal service cannot safely be continued on any post route, by reason of any cause whatever, to discontinue the postal service on such route till the same can be safely restored, and notifying them that unless due protection should be given to the agents chosen by the Department and the mails in their charge, the mails would be withdrawn from the route. It becoming apparent by subsequent information of undoubted reliability that the life of the agent, GIBSON, would be in danger with or without the military guard, and a telegram having been received under date of the 2d inst. from Frankfort suggesting the necessity of doubling the guard on the mail-train the following day, as trouble was apprehended, the Department on the 3d inst. discontinued the mail service on the entire route. There is no allegation from any quarter against the character or conduct or competency of the agent, GIBSON. His color appears to be the only ground of objection to him. Upon such a state of facts comment appears unnecessary.

THE PRESIDENT ON EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

So many efforts have been made to get the President committed to an extension of the present session of Congress that he, today, took occasion to inform Speaker BLAINE of his precise views on the matter. He thought that if Congress could pass a simple effective bill to aid in suppressing disorders at the South, it would be well to do it, but if there was danger that in so doing Congress would enter upon miscellaneous legislation, it better not remain even for that. He will send in no message on this subject.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against CHRISTOPHER C. BOWEN, late member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy in marrying S. PETIGRU KING, in August last, while Mrs. FRANCIS HICKS BOWEN, whom he is alleged to have married in 1852, was living in Augusta, Ga. The day for trial has not been fixed, though the case will come up early during the present term of the Court.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Caucus of Republican Senators—Mr. Sumner Deposed—The Vote For and Against Him—What He Intends to Do About It—Personnel of the Committees as Agreed Upon in Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The sensation of the day has been the action of the Republican Senate caucus, in adopting the action of the Committee on Committees, yesterday, regarding the position of Senator SUMNER. The caucus, after two sessions today, sustained the action of the Committee by a vote of 26 to 21. The first meeting was begun soon after 10, and lasted until 12 o'clock, when the Senate met. Mr. SUMNER was present until about 11½. There was a great deal of discussion, but it was all conducted in a very kind manner toward Mr. SUMNER. Mr. WILSON was his most active, and Mr. SCHURZ his ablest, defender. The latter began a long speech before 12 o'clock, and resumed and finished it when the caucus reassembled at 1 o'clock. Messrs. SHERMAN and MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke in his behalf. Senator HOWE opened the debate in behalf of the Committee, and was supported by NYE, CARPENTER, and EDMUNDS. CARPENTER made a telling speech in defense of the Committee's action. Mr. CONKLING did not participate in the debate at all. Finally, just before 3 o'clock, Mr. WILSON moved to recommit the report with instructions to restore Mr. SUMNER to his old position. This was beaten by a vote of 21 against 26. The report of the Committee was then agreed upon almost unanimously, Mr. TIPTON being the only Senator who expressed an intention of not being bound by the caucus. It is impossible to give the vote with absolute accuracy, and your correspondent therefore prefers not to print any of the lists which have been made out to-night purporting to give it completely, as he is certain that all of them will do injustice to one or more Senators. The San Domingo question will not be a guide for the vote, because several Senators who voted against the treaty voted to depose Mr. SUMNER, while at least two who supported the treaty voted in his favor. Among the Senators who voted to sustain Mr. SUMNER were Boreman, Caldwell, Corbett, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Logan, Morrill, of Vermont, Robertson, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Spencer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson and Windom. Among those who voted for the report of the Committee, were Ames, Carpenter, Cole, Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsay, Scott, Stewart and West. Mr. ANTHONY, being Chairman of the caucus, did not vote; neither did Mr. CAMERON. Mr. BUCKINGHAM and Mr. PATTERSON were absent, and Mr. SUMNER did not go into the caucus in the afternoon. It is understood that Mr. MORTON could have been Chairman in Mr. SUMNER's place if he would have consented to step over Mr. CAMERON, who is his senior on the Committee. The slate thus agreed upon in caucus will be moved for adoption in the Senate to-morrow, but as a single objection will probably carry it over, Mr. TIPTON or Mr. SUMNER, or some Democrat will probably make the objection.

It is now believed that the tremendous speech with which Mr. SUMNER has been charged for weeks will be made at once. He was understood to be touching it up this afternoon, and there is no doubt but that on the first opportunity he will vindicate the necessity of the action of the Republican Senators today. The story is started at once, of course, that Mr. SUMNER is deposed because of his hostility to the San Domingo Treaty. That subject ceased weeks ago to be considered in connection with Mr. SUMNER's conduct. Much as his conduct and language deserved rebuke in December last, his conduct since, if a tithe of the statements of some of his best friends be true, is far more deserving of censure. He declares indiscriminately to his visitors that GRANT ought to be impeached and will be impeached, and a few nights since at a dinner, where were present the representatives of foreign Governments, he met the mention of the President's name for renomination with a similar declaration, in language so strong that the whole table was startled. He is known to have filled his forthcoming speech with expressions toward the President of a disrespectful and insulting character, and these he has read to Senators and others who have called upon him. He has ceased to have any relations with the Secretary of State, though Mr. FISH has ever been kind and charitable in his treatment of him, and has gone beyond the requirements of official etiquette in consulting him. It is all these things, and many more, which make the vote stronger now against Mr. SUMNER than it was last December, even after that well-remembered speech, and it is no unusual thing, either, to change a Chairman of committee. Were it any other man than Mr. SUMNER it would not be remembered a day. In the Thirty-seventh Congress, during Mr. LINCOLN's first term, Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who was then Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, got into a quarrel with Secretary WELLES. Though his relations with the President continued friendly, the Republican Senators at once deposed him from the head of the Naval Committee, and put Senator GRIMES over him. It has been asserted that the President dictated and demanded this change on personal grounds. His declarations to those who approached him on the subject utterly disprove the charge. When spoken to he stated promptly that so far as the matter was personal to him, he desired no action whatever; that the Committee must do only what they thought the public interests seemed to require, that they were as competent to judge of that as he was, and they must act upon their own views as to what course of conduct the situation demanded. It is understood that Mr. SUMNER declines the position of Chairman of the new Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that he will not serve on the Foreign Relations, except in his old position.

THE PROPOSED NEW COMMITTEES.

The list of committees, as adopted today, is as follows, and will be formally presented and voted on in the Senate to-morrow:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron, (Chairman,) Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin, and Casserly.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Sumner, (Chairman,) Stewart, Morton, Rice, Hamlin, Hill, and Thurman.

On Finance—Messrs. Sherman, (Chairman,) Morrill of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright, and Bayard.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Cole, (Chairman,) Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West, and Stockton.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling and Vickers.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Hamlin, (Chairman,) Robertson, Boreman, Gilbert, and a vacancy to be filled by the Democrats.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Morton, (Chairman,) Cameron, Robertson, Tipton and Davis.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, (Chairman,) Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Blair.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, (Chairman,) Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Caldwell, Ferry, of Michigan, and Stockton.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, (Chairman,) Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool and Thurman.

On Post-offices and Post-roads—Messrs. Ramsey, (Chairman,) Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry, of Michigan and Kelley.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, (Chairman,) Tipton, Osborne, Sprague, Windom, Logan and Casserly.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Davis of Kentucky, (Chairman,) Ferry of Connecticut, Sawyer, Bayard and Blair.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, (Chairman,) Corbett, Buckingham, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Hill, and Davis of Kentucky.

On Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, (Chairman,) Tipton, Pratt, Brownlow, Ferry of Michigan, West and Saulsbury.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Pool, (Chairman,) Brownlow, Corbett, Cragin, and vacancy to be filled with a Democrat.

On Claims—Messrs. Howe, (Chairman,) Scott, Sprague, Pratt, Boreman, Wright and Davis.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Patterson, (Chairman,) Sumner, Lewis, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock and Vickers.

On Patents—Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, (Chairman,) Carpenter, Morrill of Maine, Windom and Hamilton.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, (Chairman,) Trumbull, Cole, Stockton and Hamilton.

On Territories—Messrs. Nye, (Chairman,) Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hill, Hitchcock and Cooper.

On the Pacific Railway—Messrs. Stewart, (Chairman,) Ramsey, Wilson, Waylan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelly.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rice, (Chairman,) Chandler, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

On the Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Conkling, (Chairman,) Carpenter, Pool, Pratt and Hamilton.

On Education and Labor—Messrs. Sawyer, (Chairman,) Morrill of Vermont, Flanagan, Patterson and Blair.

On Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Fenton, (Chairman,) Windom and Saulsbury.

On Printing—Messrs. Anthony, (Chairman,) Howe and Casserly.

On the Library—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, (Chairman,) Howe and Sherman.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Buckingham, (Chairman,) Ames and Davis.

On the Revision of the Rules—Messrs. Pomeroy, (Chairman,) Edmunds and Bayard.

On Political Disabilities—Messrs. Robertson, (Chairman,) Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Kellogg, (Chairman,) Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one vacancy.

On the Special Committee on Southern Outrages—Messrs. Scott, (Chairman,) Wilson, Chandler, Rice, Nye and Bayard.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment was discontinued. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, declined re-election as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which was tendered him, on account of the condition of his health not permitting the heavy labor of the position. Mr. SUMNER will decline the Chairmanship of the new Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Colored Citizens of San Francisco will not Parade on St. Patrick's Day—Forestalling the Hangman—Reducing the Wages—Disorderly Opposition of Their Plunderers—Spoiling an Endowment by Conditions—German Emigration to Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The colored citizens, at a meeting last night, resolved that it would be inexpedient and impolitic for their military companies to parade as an escort to the civic procession on St. Patrick's Day.... There are heavy rains in Oregon....HIRAM POOL, whose trial was to have taken place yesterday at Sonora, Tuolumne County, for the murder of C. P. HARRISON, hanged himself in his cell the night preceding.....A number of vessel-owners having reduced sailors' wages from thirty dollars to twenty-five dollars a month, and abolished the system of advance pay, the boarding-house keepers and runners with a few sailors made riotous demonstrations today at various points on the city front against the seamen who accepted work on the vessel-owners' terms. The Police several times dispersed the crowd and made a number of arrests of persons charged with assault and riot. The sailors generally are willing to accept the terms, but the boarding-masters are not disposed to submit quietly to a reduction of profits by the cutting off of the advance pay. All is now quiet.

A deed has been recorded by HORACE HAWES, giving in trust nearly $2,000,000 worth of real estate in San Francisco and San Mateo Counties for the foundation of the Mount Eagle University. The deed contains most minute directions for the government of the University perpetually, and requires to be raised in addition $100,000 within fifteen years, $500,000 in thirty years, $1,000,000 in fifty years, and $4,000,000 in 100 years, or $6,000,000 altogether. In the event of failure to comply with any of the requirements, the endowment is to lapse. It is believed that the provisions cannot be carried out, and the trust must inevitably lapse....

Arrangements have been completed for forwarding 80,000 German emigrants to Oregon to settle on the lands of the Oregon and California Railroad. A special line of steamers is to be put on between Bremen and Aspinwall, connecting with the new line which the Union Pacific Transportation Company will establish between Panama, San Francisco and Portland, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Company. Passengers from Bremen to Portland will be landed for $70.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

Eight Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Many More Seriously Injured—Buildings Demolished and Steam-boats Injured—Thirty Families Rendered Homeless—Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The deaths caused by the tornado which passed over East St. Louis yesterday afternoon, as far as known, are seven, as follows: JOHN HALPIN, employed on the bridge; JOHN B. O'NEILL, purchasing agent for the South-eastern Railroad; JOHN VOGEL, DANIEL COLLINS, TIMOTHY DRUMIN, ISAAC EVANS, engineer of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in the round-house; JOHN EISLEY, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a teamster, name unknown. Of the wounded, the following are the most seriously hurt: HENRY C. CREVELING, Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, right shoulder fractured and head cut by the chimney of the ferry-boat falling across his carriage; GEORGE SCHONE, master-mechanic on the Chicago and Alton Road, received a terrible cut on the head, and his legs were badly crushed; MARGARET CONWAY had both legs broken; MICHAEL COLWAY and two children were fearfully cut about the head and body; LOUIS PERVIS's head was badly cut; L. MARKS, of Nashville, Ill., had his head shockingly cut; CHARLES PERRY and THOMAS HAMILTON were seriously cut; PETER FLYNN had a leg broken; FRANK DONEGAN and wife were badly hurt; MILTON McFARLAND was seriously hurt; AARON STAHNUS, agent of Adams Express, had his head badly cut; HARVEY STOCKMAN, yard-master of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, had his head terribly cut; TIMOTHY DONOHUE, of the same road, had his head badly cut; WM. DENNETT, fireman on the Wabash Road, shoulder dislocated; WM. HILL, blacksmith on the Wabash Road, head terribly cut, probably will not recover; PETER PHILLIPS, conductor on Pullman's sleeping-car, seriously injured; LUCY GLASGOW and BARBARA SINCRAFT, seriously injured; the latter will probably die; MARGARET RICHARDSON and child, injured—the latter fatally; MARGARET STOLAN and child, badly cut—the latter cannot recover; ELLEN DALTON, seriously hurt; TIMOTHY HOWARD, of the Chicago Railroad, terribly cut about the head; ELIZA POWELL, head badly cut; WILLIAM STARK, pilot of the ferry-boat, seriously injured; MATTHEW QUINN, of the Vandalia Railroad, arm broken; FRANK EDWARDS, engineer on the Vandalia Railroad, terribly scalded; W. T. GAMEY, foreman of the Vandalia round-house, arm broken. Those less seriously and slightly injured will outnumber the above. The immense amount of frame-work in and around the eastern abutment of the bridge, consisting of derricks and the massive supports for other hoisting apparatus, was blown down like so many reeds. Some thirty families are rendered homeless by their houses being blown down. Most of the latter were totally destroyed.

The steamer *Mollie Able* lost her chimney, and the *Tepas* all her upper works, which were of iron. The ram *Vindicator*, owned by the Ferry Company, was swept away, and the tug-boat *Hewitt*, belonging to the Bridge Company, lost her upper works. Capt. MONTGOMERY, of the *Hewitt*, was blown into the river, and rescued, slightly injured. At the sectional docks, on the side of the river, just below the city, the storm carried away the chimneys of the steamer *W. R. Dawes*, and displaced her cabin several inches, and forced the steamer *Rubicon* and several barges from their moorings. At the Pittsburg Coal Dyke, on the Illinois shore, the ferry-boat *America* lost her upper works, and her pilot, RICHARD JOHNSON, was very badly hurt. Several small houses were demolished at this point.

SAN DOMINGO.

Movements of the Commissioners—Opposition to the Annexation Scheme—Threatened Interference from Hayti.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9.—A letter received from Puerto Plata, dated the 6th says:

"The San Domingo Commission left here for Monte Cristo yesterday, accompanied by BAEZ' officials. The belief in Puerto Plata is that the annexation scheme will be carried out, notwithstanding there is a strong party in opposition to BAEZ. Threats have been made to burn the town if it is annexed, and already two houses have been set on fire. Guards constantly patrol the town at night. The partisans of CABRAL predict a general revolution, and there is much excitement in the island. It is reported that the condition of BAEZ is critical. The annexation party, however, remains firm....An attempt to assassinate FARRINGTON, the British Consul at Puerto Plata, failed."

HAVANA, March 9.—Advices from Hayti to the first have been received. The American Consul at Cape Haytien had informed the Haytien commander that the Dominican Gen. LUPERON had crossed the Haytian frontier to join a revolution against BAEZ. The Consul reminded the commander that noninterference with Dominican affairs should be the policy of the Haytien Government. The commander promised to look into the matter.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.

Bill for its Regulation Before the Pennsylvania Legislature—The Reading Railroad Beyond its Reach.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—In the House the bill to regulate the transportation of coal was considered.

The first section prohibits any charge for transportation of coal of more than fifteen mills per mile per ton of 2,240 pounds, on grades not over twenty-eight feet to the mile, and not more than eighteen mills per ton per mile, on grades above twenty-eight feet to the mile. An additional allowance may be made of two mills extra per ton per mile, on distances less than fifty miles, and two cents per ton for branching at loading and shipping points. The second section requires companies to transport coal from all collieries on their line. The third section requires them to supply a sufficient number of cars to meet all demands. The fourth section inflicts heavy damages for violations. The fifth section exempts companies having special charters for the transportation of coal only, from the bill.

The bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole without a word of amendment or opposition, but objections were made to suspending the rules for the second reading. Mr. HALL said the bill could not reach the Reading Road because it was chartered five years before the Constitution was amended giving the Legislature the power to revoke or alter charters of corporations.

After a long discussion the bill went over for a week.

Struck by Lightning.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Ex-Mayor BRAND, of Galena, Ill., was struck by lightning about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, while adjusting a tin water-pipe near the lightning-rod on his house. The shock was a severe one. He was rendered unconscious, and continued in that condition until he was discovered by some of the family. He was soon restored to consciousness, and is now doing well.

THE RING AGAIN.

Another Batch of Indictments Against Tweed & Co.

Signs of Dissatisfaction Among the Boss's Followers—A Little Chief Speaks Out in Meeting—Some Plain Views About the Tyrants of Metropolitan Democracy.

A TIMES reporter met a gentleman with whom he has a passing social acquaintance, and who has been long noted for his staunch support of Tammany Hall, and besides, draws a regular revenue from the City Government. The gentleman to whom the reader will be introduced was found at a time and place not important, and the conversation that is to be recorded commenced in a spirit of badinage, as the apparently absorbing interest which the adherent of Tammany seemed to take in a copy of the DAILY TIMES, which he was perusing.

REPORTER (smiling)—Are you a subscriber for the TIMES, Mr. —— ?

The gentleman who, in virtue of his influence in the tribe of Tammany, and for convenience, shall be designated as Little Chief,—his real name being withheld for obvious reasons,—replied that he read it as often as any other paper.

REPORTER—I thought you were too warm an adherent of Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY to pay for a paper that places them before the public in such an unenviable light!

LITTLE CHIEF—Well, perhaps it is caused by a desire to read what Republicans think of them, but with all of its growling, I think it makes small headway against BILL TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY.

REPORTER—Well, that remains to be seen, Mr. ——; the old saw says, in substance, that a drop of water, falling constantly in the same spot, will wear a stone, and newspaper iteration will tell if it is only kept up long enough, especially if it is a constant detail of facts.

LITTLE CHIEF—Well, there is some truth in that, and I'll be hanged if these fellows who talk about the jobs in the TIMES, ain't posted. I know enough to know they are from the way they talk, and I'll bet old TWEED and the rest of them wince when they read the record of their "high crimes and misdemeanors," he concluded, laughingly.

REPORTER—As you seem to be satisfied of the rascality of the Ring, how would you like to tell me as a TIMES reporter, what you know about their dark doings?

LITTLE CHIEF, (surprised)—I didn't know you were a newspaper man; however, it is no matter, but I'll tell you, Sir, that you Republicans haven't half as much cause to growl as we have on our side. Why TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY rule the party with an iron hand; they do just what they please with it. If you want to get a nomination for office, you must get their approval; if you want an appointment, you must have their sanction. The Board of Aldermen are now rendered a nonentity, and "Boss" TWEED is their dictator. A man may be ever so popular in his own ward or district; if he has incurred the displeasure of any of these three men he has the greatest difficulty to obtain a nomination. The big political balls and receptions gotten up during the Winter were to show the local strength of the men in whose honor they were given; but it does but little good unless they are willing to become the creatures of the Ring.

REPORTER—You speak of TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY particularly, and leave out Mayor HALL and a number of others thought to be equal partners.

LITTLE CHIEF—TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY are the rulers. The rest are only their creatures. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY control the finances, and that is the secret of their power. They buy the Press; they buy the Legislature; they buy men whom it would be supposed were not to be bought; and TWEED spends the stolen public money so liberally, and offers such enormous bribes—if he thinks it necessary to carry a point—that but few men can withstand his temptations. He buys men in your party, as you know, and that is where he is beginning to make himself weak; he is not keeping before him the Democratic principle "take care of your friends," and in his bribery of Republicans, he is neglecting those of his own party who have the strongest claims upon Tammany Hall; and that is what is going to fetch him in the long run.

REPORTER—Are not TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, very popular in their districts?

LITTLE CHIEF—TWEED is popular enough in the Seventh Ward, and he ought to be among the ignorant, as he threw away $30,000 to $40,000 among them, which they couldn't see was filched from them, in common with every one burdened with taxation in this City. SWEENY could not get elected to the Assembly if he should run on his merits, and CONNOLLY is exceedingly unpopular in the party.

REPORTER—I shall begin to regard you as a sympathizer with the Young Democracy, Mr. ——.

LITTLE CHIEF—No, Sir. I have always worked and voted with Tammany, and always will; and if either of the three men was to run for Governor in the next election, I'd vote for him if he was the nominee of the Tammany Democracy. Still, I would like to see the whole gang out of power. They are going too far, want too much, and have too much power.

REPORTER—Well now, Mr. ——, will you tell me what you know about the doings of the Ring?

LITTLE CHIEF—Well, I don't know that I can tell you anything newer than what has been published; but I'll tell you all I can think of at present.

REPORTER—Well, a repetition of their rascalities may serve to give them thorough ventilation.

LITTLE CHIEF—There are the Park Commissioners, who are practically: PETER B. SWEENY, HENRY HILTON and THOMAS C. FIELDS. Look at the power they have got. Why they can spend as much money as they please, and how is the public to know how much they do spend?

REPORTER—They certainly have extraordinary power; as I understand it they have the power to alter the face of the whole City above Fourteenth-street if they so will it.

LITTLE CHIEF—Yes, they are empowered to construct, maintain and have the care and custody of all parks and public places in the City of New-York, as well as the public drives and boulevards, and are also empowered to lay out and construct all streets above Fourteenth-street. That is nearly the language contained in the act creating them, and does not include many other powers conferred upon them in the act. Why, Sir, the construction of the eastern boulevards, to run along the east side, and to form a junction with the western boulevards, will be millions of dollars in their pockets.

REPORTER—And so you think that the gentlemen of the Park Commission, under the guise of public improvements, are only intent on improving their personal fortunes, and hide their robberies of the City Treasury with park shrubbery?

LITTLE CHIEF—That's true. I tell you, Sir, they know how to feather their own nests as well as do the sparrows. The Commission either derive a revenue in that way, or give their friends an opportunity to grow rich at the public expense. They don't care as long they can benefit by it, how much it costs the City. Washington Parade Ground might have had whatever alterations made that were rendered necessary by the widening of Laurens-street, at much less expense than it promises to cost at present. Why, Sir, I estimate that $150,000 has been spent already, and one-third of the work is not yet done that is mapped out, to complete the alterations begun.

REPORTER—The Park Commissioners are authorized to call on the Controller to issue bonds for the expenses of their Department at any time; if I remember rightly?

LITTLE CHIEF—Yes; and you can bet that they call often enough; and the Controller knows better than anybody else the reason why.

REPORTER—These bonds issued by the Controller bear seven per cent. interest, do they not?

LITTLE CHIEF—Yes; and they are very good property. They are issued in the anticipation of the payment of taxes, and for adjusted claims, and are redeemable every year. They are taken up by Savings Banks—the Bowery Savings Bank buys a good many of them—and capitalists like JOHN J. ASTOR, HENRY RHINELANDER, and others, invest heavily in them. These bonds are not always redeemed at the time of their expiration, but are allowed to run on, and the holders are, of course, well enough satisfied, as the investment is perfectly safe, and they reap a good rate of interest.

REPORTER—The City might be saved a good deal of money on their debt, if more stock were issued running for a longer time and at a lower rate of interest.

LITTLE CHIEF—You mean, like the regular City stocks and securities, that run for twenty and thirty years at six per cent. interest? But that wouldn't do, you see; the public could then make a shrewd estimate of the City's debt, as these stocks are a matter of public record. The City Revenue Bonds can be sold privately, and nobody but the seller and buyer need know who holds them unless they are offered for sale on the street.

the Controller wants a million of dollars in a month, he issues these Revenue Bonds, in anticipation of money to be raised by taxation, and goes out among those who are eager to get possession of them, and borrows money without the necessity of asking authority from an inquisitive body of Common Councilmen.

REPORTER—Why, it is equal to manufacturing greenbacks at will.

LITTLE CHIEF—Over three million dollars' worth of these bonds have been issued for the payment of claims, adjusted by the Controller, under the power given him by the legislative act of 1868, abolishing the Board of Audit, a former creation of the Legislature, and transferring their powers to the Controller. The Controller's power for the adjustment of claims still exists, but the Mayor and Commissioners of Public Works now share the labor and emoluments with him.

REPORTER—WATSON used to be the particular confidant of the Controller, was he not?

LITTLE CHIEF—Yes. WATSON made his first big money by acting as a go-between with CONNOLLY and persons who had claims to adjust. Any one who wanted to see CONNOLLY had first to "see" WATSON—that is to say, they had to "come down with the stamps."

REPORTER—I suppose there is no doubt in your mind that WATSON was the catspaw of the Ring in the Broadway widening job?

LITTLE CHIEF—None in the least. The exposure of that job is one of the most telling blows that has been dealt at the Ring. There is one job, however, that I have never seen much publicity given to, in connection with the Fiske pavement. In the act passed by the Legislature of 1869, for a tax levy, a clause was inserted to provide for the appropriation of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for converting the City Hall Park into an open plaza, and paving Fifth-avenue and other streets with concrete pavement. In the final engrossing of the tax levy, after its passage, the word "thereof" was by some mysterious cause omitted, which, of course, increased the amount granted to indefinite limit. There was such an outcry, however, by the Press and public against the pavement, which proved to be so worthless that it had to be stripped from Fifth-avenue, that much to the loss of the Ring and the benefit of the public, the streets of New-York were saved from being totally plastered with the Fiske concrete pavement.

REPORTER—And Mr. ——, you are satisfied, though a Tammany Democrat, to have this conversation published?

LITTLE CHIEF—Yes, if it will do anything toward the downfall of the Ring. I am glad to offer it as my mite for the good of the party; but of course as my position, and the power which the Ring have at present to crush me politically, depends upon my name being kept secret, I hope you will not mention it.

A NEW RING JOB.

The Object of the Conspiracy Against Washington Market—Scheme to Establish a Rival Enterprise by Tweed and Company—The Manhattan Market—Significant Names of Trustees—War on the Poor.

The removal of Washington Market is a foregone conclusion. The structure which for over half a century has been the favorite and familiar trading-place for house-wives and poor people generally, is soon to be swept out of existence, although the official decree for its destruction has not yet gone forth. There are numerous reasons given by its enemies in favor of its abolition, but there is one more potent than all of them which has heretofore been kept a secret, and which betrays another "job" by the Ring. They are about to throw out their Briarean hand to seize and tear down the old landmark, in order to direct public traffic to a proposed new market, of which they expect to become the owners, if they have not already made themselves so. With an energy that is somewhat remarkable under the circumstances, the ostensible projectors of the scheme commenced operations as soon as it became tacitly understood that destruction was to be the fate of Washington Market. "Manhattan Market" is to be the title of the building which is intended shall succeed it. Its site embraces the block bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The act under which its officers were incorporated by the name of the Manhattan Market Company was passed by the Legislature last Winter, and gives them the power, among other things, of building public markets throughout the City. Among the list of trustees appear the names of WM. M. TWEED, JR., and "ALEC" FEEAR. The capital of the Company is confined to $1,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and the enterprise is intended to become the main distributing market in this City. Several experienced butchers have pronounced this scheme impossible, provided Washington Market is allowed to remain. They think, however, that the abolition of the present great public market is desirable, and is certain to take place, mainly if not solely because it now stands in the way of the success of its new rival. This statement, they argue, is made apparent by the fact that they will not be permitted to buy more than $200,000 worth of stock in the Manhattan Market, thereby leaving open to the Ring trustees the opportunity of watering the stock after the fashion of a noted railway company. Let the existing market remain, say the indignant butchers, and its rival, the Manhattan, is sure to prove a dead failure. They point to the almost defunct Clinton Market on the west side as evidence of the utter folly of striving against Washington Market, to whose stalls the people are certain to come as long as it lasts. They admit that it is very objectionable on account of its filthy condition, but urge the cheapness of its prices as an argument in its behalf. They maintain that meat, such as the poor buy, is sold there forty per cent. cheaper than it can be obtained at any other market, and represent the Ring movement as a war on the victuals of the poor. The butchers deny that they are adverse to competition, provided they are permitted to stay at Washington Market. They suspect, however, that the destruction of the old site is wanted merely to help the fortunes of the alleged Ring market.

The ground now known as Washington Market, and which will always continue to be designated by that name in the history of this City, was first devoted to its present use about the middle of the last century, when Trinity Church corporation granted some of its property as the site of a public market. This grant includes that portion of the block running between Vesey and Fulton streets to the depth of about 100 feet on the Washington-street side, which is revertable to the Trinity estate when it ceases to become a market, although it is commonly believed to belong to the City. The original market was increased in size by the addition of 400 feet on the western side by the City, who acted under charters framed during the administration of DONGAN and MONTGOMERY, Colonial Governors, allowing the City the possession of all common land up to high-water mark. Beyond high-water mark the land for a certain distance was given to the State, according to an act of Congress, and this part was filled in and made West Washington Market. The latter market was sold to the City by the State a few years ago.

OTHER DISGUISED BLESSINGS.

Recent Distribution of Ring Sinecures.

It is estimated that the recent Fenian procession, which was commanded by WILLIAM M. TWEED, *fils*, cost the City an outlay of about $50,000. How much greater expense the Ring subsequently entailed on the tax-payers for its reception of the Irish exiles, can be surmised when it is known that since that event it has appointed a good many persons who figured in it to sinecure places in the various Departments at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 per annum. This distribution of Ring patronage was made in return for the aid furnished by the recipients in inaugurating the procession. It is believed that they were promised their appointments in advance, provided they would work to insure the success of the demonstration, and give a political aspect to it. Among those who have been placed in sinecure offices, as alleged, are B. MCSWINEY, a retail dealer on Broadway; THOMAS SHIELDS, an east side liquor-saloon keeper, and one REARDON, who acted as an officer in the procession, for which his name was placed on the pay-roll of the Finance Department at $2,500 a year. It is understood that he is unable to read and write. MCSWINEY also participated in the procession, and was provided with an appointment under CONNOLLY at a similar salary. Numerous other persons were repaid in a like substantial manner, and their names will be published in a short time. The most difficult official duty which devolves on them is the drawing of their wages.

The Washington Parade Ground.

The iron railings which inclose Washington Parade Ground are being fast removed by order of the Park Commissioners. The Park is to be converted into an open plaza. The railings are still in good repair, and cost the City when first put up $70,000, for the payment of which Park stock was issued, and much of which is still unredeemed.

Exclusive Favors to Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

During the past few months of filth and dirt in our public streets, citizens living near the dwelling-houses occupied by the leaders of the Ring, have doubtless had their attention attracted by the vigilant and zealous devotion to cleanliness displayed by the City street contractor on the thoroughfares inhabited by these official dignitaries. His sweepers and cart-drivers were frequent, if not daily visitors to the localities in question, favoring the streets and gutters with a vigorous application of the broom, spade and shovel, thereby causing them to look clean and respectable. Such has been the practice, it is alleged, of caring for the block in Fifth-avenue in which TWEED resides, together with those occupied by SWEENY in West Thirty-fourth-street, and CONNOLLY, in Park-avenue. Every vestige of dirt was removed (with great care), at the expense of the City, from the sight of these distinguished gentlemen and their families, as they sat in their "palatial" mansions, but the sweepers and shovelers, singular to state, almost invariably left untouched the nadir of nastiness which filled the adjacent avenues and streets. How the property-holders in these less favored neighborhoods felt over this neglect can better be judged than told.

How the Ring Collects Water Rents.

In addition to the numerous fat places which the Street Commissioner, CHARLES G. CORNELL, holds, or has held, under the Ring, he is now enjoying a fine salary as Water Register, a bureau belonging to TWEED's Department. The office is one of the legacies left to the City by a former Ring Common Council, and its duty is merely the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of Croton water by saloon-keepers and others. An instance of the manner in which this easy but expensive task is accomplished by the present incumbent has just occurred by the serving of numerous notices on saloon owners, requiring them to renew their water rent. One of the persons, if not more, so notified, found that his summons read "last notice," which was rather surprising to him, as it was the first and only one he had ever received. What was still more astonishing to him was the fact that he was called on to pay for what he did not enjoy, he being without any water-faucet in his saloon, and supplying it with water brought from his private apartments. He could only account for the strange notice on the ground that he was not a Ring politician, or possessed of any political influence. He was threatened with the shutting off of the supply on his premises unless he called and settled within three days.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Sausages are dog-cheap in Philadelphia.

Virginia talks about separating its State and Congressional elections.

The San Francisco *Alta* speaks of a man who "is on his last legs with consumption." Those Californians always had queer ways.

The Republican candidates received two-thirds of the votes cast at the corporation election in Williamsport, Md., on Monday.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has returned to Indiana the State colors of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, which were captured near Brashear City, La., in 1863.

Janesville, Wis., reports a slight touch of earthquake on Wednesday morning, 1st inst. These earthquakes are really getting to be altogether too common.

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, dissatisfied with some of the acts of its President, has deposed him, and elected Judge HENRY D. OGDEN to the position.

The value of whale catchings brought into New-Bedford, Mass., in 1870, was $3,190,954. During the same period the value of imports at the port of Gloucester was $3,734,500.

Whenever the city authorities of Boston discover a man of any note within its borders, they straightway drag him off on a visit to the school-ship in the harbor.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity has held its annual convention in Philadelphia this week. JOHN GOFORTH, of the Philadelphia Bar, delivered the address, and F. G. GILBERT, of this City, read a poem.

QUANTRELL, the scoundrel who has died so many times since he burned the City of Lawrence, Kan., during the rebellion, has just been arrested once more, in full health and vigor, in Morrisonville, Ill.

Many papers in the North have erroneously stated that the Hon. E. M. YERGER whose death in Mississippi has just been announced, was the murderer of Col. CRANE, acting Mayor of Jackson.

The name of the member of the Nebraska House of Representatives who presided when the articles of impeachment against Gov. BUTLER were read and adopted by an unanimous vote, is DOOM. It may be significant.

Staid Vermont complains earnestly of the sad carryings-on of Boston drummers, who drive the best horses in their livery-stables to death, and rush through their towns on the Sabbath, with cigars in their mouths and curses between their teeth.

The endowment of $400,000 for the proposed Syracuse University has been subscribed. The city is to add $100,000 more, and then there will be nothing in the way of a speedy commencement of the work, and its steady advancement to completion.

The Richmond *State Journal* describes with much minuteness how, seventy years ago and more, GEORGE WASHINGTON took a severe cold one wet, raw, damp and disagreeable day, while surveying a plot of land owned by him, and died shortly after of pneumonia.

The Ex-Confederates in Missouri are to hold a convention in Fredericktown, on the 5th of April, that they may learn each other's opinions on the political issues of the time, and determine what course of action will be best for them to pursue hereafter.

The Galveston *News* hastens to deny that Eastern paper's statements respecting "poor JACK MAGRUDER," which we quoted the other day, and says that he was not a military exquisite; that there was nothing akin to foppery about him, and that he was a fastidious and refined gentleman.

A cheerful correspondent of the little *Morning Call* of Duluth, Minn., says it is a shame for a city with such magnificent future prospects not to have a beautiful and attractive burying-place, and that, from its poverty in this respect, invalids from abroad may well hesitate in making Duluth their temporary home.

In the opinion of the Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press*, $95,000 is not a large sum for the United States to pay to their Commissioners for settling the *Alabama* claims, the Fenian losses, the Fishery rights, the San Juan difficulty, and the Naturalization law. It thinks work must be getting cheap at Washington, and predicts that it will certainly cost Great Britain twice $25,000.

The Auditor of Louisiana has communicated to the Legislature the following rough estimate of the debt of the State, showing that it is in excess of the constitutional limit: Bonds actually issued, $22,560,238 22; miscellaneous indebtedness, $867,533 96; outstanding warrants, $1,300,211 81; outstanding certificates of indebtedness, $292,655 62; bonds authorized to be issued, $16,250,000—total, $41,271,794 61.

A Connecticut lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half way across when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position was startling to the driver.

In a divorce suit on trial in Richmond, Va., the defendant, the husband, says in reply to allegations of the plaintiff, that she knew before her marriage with him that his first wife was in a lunatic asylum; and also, that he thought his first wife, for that reason, was dead in law. He further states that his wife No. 2 never would have sought a divorce from him had he not informed about her mother having a silver ladle belonging to Gen. WISE.

The Troy *Times* tells this romantic little story: A lady of Troy, married seven years since to a promising young merchant, who subsequently became dissipated and squandered his property, went to Chicago about a month since and procured a divorce from her husband. It is now reported that while in Chicago she met a gentleman of wealth, who fell in love with her on first sight, proposed marriage, and was united to her last week.

Speaking of the session of the South Carolina Legislature, just closed, the Charleston *News* says that for the first time, under Radical Government, honest Republicans and honest Conservatives, in the Senate and House, have worked and voted together for the promotion of the common good. And it adds that it must not be forgotten that the incorruptible few have had, from the beginning of his second term of office, the sympathy and active assistance of Gov. SCOTT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* tells the Virginians that there is no sentimentalism of the day more absurd than that which affects distrust and fear of outside capital invested in their State; and it frankly says that it would greatly prefer that a wealthy company of Northern men should embark in building a railroad in Virginia, to seeing it undertaken by the people of the State, if that were indeed possible, as "all must confess that Northern men in such works are far more practical and successful than our own."

A committee appointed by the Immigration Convention held in Baltimore in December last, has published an address to the people, setting forth the need of a heavy influx of white laborers, and especially of agriculturists, and recommending that county organizations be at once effected and the State Convention again called together by its President, Gov. BOWIE, for the purpose of united action and the promotion of the object in contemplation.

Hon. WILLIAM F. BARRETT, a Louisville member of the Kentucky Legislature, was asked recently by a lady to use his influence to secure the passage of a law to enable her to open a lottery, that she might accumulate sufficient money to avail herself of the services of an oculist, as she is about losing her eye-sight. The appeal was a touching one, and he protesting that, as a Christian gentleman, he could not conscientiously vote to legalize a lottery scheme, drew a check in her favor for $500, and presented it to her.

There was a lively scene in the Circuit Court, in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday, when H. H. TAYLOR, a lawyer, made a statement, which Judge GEORGE BROWN, the opposing counsel, denounced as a lie, at the same time raising his cane as if to strike TAYLOR. That gentleman picked up a chair and struck Judge BROWN, nearly knocking him down, and was about to strike him again when Sheriff GOSSETT stepped between the combatants, and order was restored. Judge HALL vindicated the majesty of the law, so flagrantly outraged, and imposed a fine of $50 on each of the parties.

Milwaukee papers note the death, on the 5th inst., of Capt. DENNIS McBRIDE, one of the earliest navigators of the Lakes, who was wheelsman on the *Erie*, in 1841, when that steam-boat was burned on Lake Erie, by which memorable disaster—the first of any magnitude to occur on the Lakes—nearly 400 persons lost their lives by burning or drowning. He has served as Captain for twenty-eight years, and navigated one steam-ship, the *Detroit*, across the lake between Milwaukee and Grand Haven 3,752 passages, without the loss of a single life or accident to the vessel. Indeed, he never lost a passenger nor met with serious accident while in command.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, which occasionally tells a story easy of belief, contains this: Last Wednesday evening, as the passenger and mail train on the E. & N. A. Railway was running on its usual up trip, a pistol bullet came through the window of the engine-cab and struck the engineer, Mr. WM. F. LEWIS, on the side, with such violence that it passed clear through a small Testament in his vest pocket, and lodged between the inner cover and the cloth. Owing to the noise of the train, neither Mr. LEWIS nor his fireman heard the shot or noticed that the glass was broken until the next day, and Mrs. LEWIS, examining her husband's vest, was the first to discover the bullet.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Our Shipping Interests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter from Mr. NIMMO, of the Treasury Department, to GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., which is printed in the TIMES of this morning, points to a remedy for the revival of our shipping interests, which would have been in accordance with the spirit of the age of the beginning of this century, but which is not likely to meet with general approval today. The plan proposes our withdrawal from the reciprocal navigation treaties, by the terms of which, freedom in our carrying trade with other countries is accorded to the ships of every country which concedes a like privilege to American ships. This policy, which has been adopted by nearly all the maritime countries of the world, has superseded the restrictive system which was in action up to 1850, and which Messrs. NIMMO and BLUNT desire to restore. That system confined the importation of cargoes of foreign produce and manufactures to ships of the country into which they were imported, or ships of the country from whence they came. A British ship could not bring a cargo into the United States from other than a British port; and, *vice versa*, an American ship could not carry a cargo to England from any other than an American port. What Mr. NIMMO styles "random commerce"—by which I understand him to mean, the trade carried on by ships which, having no special employment, are ready to engage in any trade which holds out the inducement of remunerative freights, and which is now extensively prosecuted by British ships, to the exclusion of American ships, is to be restored to ships of American construction, by a revival of the old system of navigation laws. Such a regulation, it is argued, would exclude British ships from our trade with China, Brazil, and other non-ship-owning countries, with which we have a considerable commerce, which would, perforce, be carried on by American-built ships. The proposition sounds reasonable enough, and the system might, perhaps, realize the expectations of its able and influential advocates, if the ruling powers of China, Brazil, &c., could be brought to renounce the error of their ways and revert to the respectable, but antiquated theories to which Mr. NIMMO and Mr. BLUNT adhere, but unfortunately the rulers of those countries, influenced no doubt by the mysterious and omniscient power of British gold, are so unpatriotic as to permit the registration of ships built in other countries than their own. If, therefore, we can manage to legislate the freights upon the tea and coffee that we consume up to a rate that will be profitable to ships built here, we shall have the satisfaction of paying the piper while others dance. British-built ships will be transferred to the Chinese and Brazilian flags, and underbid us then as they do now. The "heathen Chinee" is already largely employed on the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, and it is not likely that an extended employment of that enterprising people in our trade with their country, would materially assist in raising the wages of American mariners.

In our direct trade with Great Britain and other countries of Europe, all of which are able to build or buy ships cheaper than we can build or buy them, it is proposed to enact discriminating duties on cargoes imported in American ships. This arrangement might answer, if we could control both ends of the route, but holding the control of one end only, we cannot prevent England, Germany or France from retaliating upon us, and restoring the equilibrium of duties by discriminating against cargoes imported into their countries in American ships. The system of discriminating and retaliatory duties if pursued to its logical conclusion will force us to employ two sets of ships—the American ship to go to Europe in ballast to bring a cargo home, and the British ship to come here in ballast to carry a cargo to England. By doubling the number of ships and forcing some of them to be built here, our ship builders would be employed for a few years; but what would be the effect of doubling freights upon our producers and merchants? It would go far to destroy our export of produce and breadstuffs by raising their cost to European consumers, who would look to other countries for their supplies. Russia and the Danubian Provinces would gain what our producers would lose, and American farmers would be sacrificed that American ship-builders might enjoy a brief period of factitious and illusory prosperity.

J. S. O.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

Gambling in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of today, an article headed "Crime on the Sabbath" has been carefully read by many of your readers, no doubt—certainly by one, viz., the writer of this; and I cannot fail to ask: Where do the perpetrators of Sunday crimes come from, and how do they spend the Sabbath in this City in their younger days? Playing marbles and pitching pennies on the sidewalks—not in by-places, but on the sidewalks, under your window and mine; they will thus gamble by the hour, unless driven away by some near-by resident, (for it is seldom a policeman speaks to them,) after having used some of the most vile language that can emanate from the lips of any human being. I have counted as many as fifteen boys engaged in gambling on the sidewalk at a time on the Sabbath. It is here the commencement is made for a higher grade of crime, and is it not a duty the Police owe to society to put a stop to this vicious practice, and teach these boys a lesson that they will not forget, and give those that wish to enjoy a quiet Sabbath a blessing by enforcing the law? I understand that this mode of gambling is clearly in violation of the law. Will the Police enforce it?

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

St. Patrick's Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with lively satisfaction the remarks of your two correspondents of yesterday upon St. Patrick's Day and its observance by the municipality and Irishmen of New-York.

The cry of indignation is loud on the part of our respectable citizens of all classes against the indignity yearly offered them by the Ring and its supporters on St. Patrick's Day. It is the only day of the year in which traffic through the entire City, and from morning to night, is almost totally suspended. On other days the impediment offered by processions is but slight, and foot passengers can always pass between the columns of the different processions. But let any one dare to cross the path of St. Patrick, and a Captain of Police or his subaltern will treat you as a felon.

The friends of St. Patrick should be made to keep their line of march on one street. If they desire to display themselves from the Battery to King's Bridge to their admiring friends, and take up one direct line of march, well and good; nobody would have the slightest desire to object. But, as it has been for some years back, the Irishmen of the City, aided by the men who so outrageously control our City Government, manage their display on St. Patrick's Day entirely regardless of the comfort of our citizens and of their necessities. The outrage should not be longer endured. FROM A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

"If You Don't Like it, Do the Other Thing."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say to your correspondent who heads his article in your issue of today, "Have Americans no rights which Irishmen are bound to respect?" and who protests so strenuously against the use of our streets by Irishmen on the anniversary of our blessed St. Patrick, that "av ye don't like New-York ye can lave it."

HIBERNICUS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

[We have received a large number of letters protesting against St. Patrick, but as Mr. FIELDS' resolution was lost in the Assembly, we may as well leave the Saint to take his chance.]

Long Dresses in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sundry articles have recently appeared in your paper remonstrating against the revival of the fashion of wearing long dresses in the streets. Would it not be well to inform the wearers of long dresses in the streets that they were designed only for the drawing-room, and that the *ton* never wear them elsewhere. A Parisian lady of *ton* would be horrified to see them in the streets. I had always supposed they were worn here from necessity, as we cannot afford, except in some isolated instances, to have different dresses for all occasions—such, for instance, as walking, morning, evening and drawing-room dresses—and must be content to make one or two particularly nice dresses answer for all occasions. It would be uncharitable to believe that any lady would sweep the streets with her dress, unless from necessity. C.

The Darien Canal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say through your columns a few words on the Darien interoceanic canal and the discovery of the pass by PAYA? Late reports from the United States steamer *Guard* speak very hopefully of the prospect of success of a ship canal running through this pass and connecting the Cacarica and Tuyra Rivers, which would enable vessels to pass from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic, up the Atrato and Cacarica Rivers and down the Tuyra River into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific. These reports were published here in the papers of the 1st inst., one of which states that "Commander SELFRIDGE has already found a feasible route," and another that "Commander SELFRIDGE had discovered a route from the mouth of the Atrato," &c.

In *Putnam's Magazine* for March, 1869, may be found an article describing this precise route, which had been explored in the early part of 1866 by an accomplished French engineer, M. LOUIS LACHARME. I had the pleasure of making this gentleman's acquaintance in South America some three years ago, and have often heard him speak of the Pass of Paya with the greatest confidence that the grand interoceanic canal would eventually be located there. His discoveries were brought to the notice of the authorities at Washington, and will doubtless be properly acknowledged in the official reports; meanwhile I invite the attention of those who are interested (and who is not?) to the magazine article above referred to, and to the map that accompanied it—a map that would seem to have been used in preparing the *Herald* map of last Wednesday, so similar in the two is the line of a part of the canal that had not yet been traversed by the party from the *Guard*.

In conclusion, I may say that M. LACHARME, although still residing in South America, is well acquainted with and much interested in our own country, and that at the great Exposition of 1855 he was an official delegate from the State of California. O. B. I.

No. 124 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1871.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Death of Israel Schmidt—Five Men Committed on Suspicion.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, yesterday, that ISRAEL SCHMIDT, the bar-keeper who was shot on Sunday night by a gang of ruffians, had expired at his residence, No. 345 First-avenue, from the effect of his wounds. It will be remembered that about 5½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon a gang of seven young men entered the saloon, No. 315 First-avenue, and called for drinks, which were furnished them, and they then refused to pay for them. ISRAEL SCHMIDT, who was a brother of the proprietor, waited upon them, and insisted upon being paid, when the gang suddenly made an assault upon him, and, as he was defending himself as well as he could against such overwhelming odds, one of the party drew a revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired at the unfortunate man, who fell unconscious to the floor with the bullet in his brain. The assassins fled from the saloon at the same instant that their victim fell, and when aid arrived a moment later the dying man was alone. The Nineteenth Precinct Police subsequently arrested GEO. MINTLE, JAMES MCCARTY, EDWARD FARLEY, JOHN MAHER, and PATRICK MURRAY, who, they ascertained, were in the party who had committed the assault, and as they were fully identified by HENRY SCHMIDT, the brother of deceased, they were remanded at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice COULTER. The fact of ISRAEL SMITH's death coming to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, they ordered the prisoners to be removed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Coroner. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hearing that the friends of the five men now under arrest had uttered wild threats of rescuing them from the prison officials while in transit, deemed it advisable to send a guard with the van, which proved sufficient to prevent any attempt to rescue the ruffians. When the men emerged from the van they found themselves confronted by the gallows erected for the execution of THOMAS, the negro murderer, and the unexpected spectre caused them to blench and shrink; all being evidently glad to escape into the main prison. The date of the inquest has not been announced.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Foremost, perhaps, among those who will heartily participate in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day are the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which Judge BRADY is President, who will celebrate the eighty-seventh anniversary of the organization of their Society by a dinner at the Hoffman House. This ancient society has numbered among its members not a few who have honored alike the land of their birth and their adoption in the only form in which either can be here truly honored, by pure and upright lives as men and citizens. Discarding all political and religious discussions, even to the extent of mentioning either, the members of the Society, including Irishmen and their descendants, assemble on the 17th and cordially join hands, however they may differ in faith or political tenets, the Irishman born to indulge in memories and love of his native land, and their descendants to pay respectful tribute to the land of their ancestors, while Ireland, her sons and daughters, their genius and triumphs, are duly considered and honored. It has been the time-honored custom to have all the sister societies of other nationalities represented at the celebrations of the Friendly Sons, each replying to the toast in its honor by a representative member; but liberal as have been the Friendly Sons in their original organization, and in their social celebrations, it is the purpose to still more liberalize it. Therefore, at the approaching celebration it is intended that instead, as heretofore, of embarrassing modest Irishmen by assigning them to laud the land of their birth, and still more modest Americans to paint the plumage of the American Eagle, a pilgrim of the pilgrims shall recall the historic memories of the Green Isle, while a lineal descendant of the hoary Chieftains of Clontarf will marshal the crowning glories of the great Republic.

THE MURDERER THOMAS.

How the Condemned Man Passed His Last Day of Life—The Gallows and the Final Preparations.

This morning, about 9½ o'clock, JOHN THOMAS, the negro murderer, will suffer death on the gallows for the killing of WALTER JOHNSON, another colored man.

The gallows on which the condemned man must die, was erected in the prison yard early yesterday morning, in the old corner, directly in front of the entrance to the female prison. The scaffold presents the same appearance as on previous occasions. A few fresh planed boards were laid on the stone pavement, and a rough box erected in the corner to conceal the weights and the man who is to cut the rope that is to let the iron masses fall and hoist the body of the condemned into the air. A few impromptu desks have also been provided for the representatives of the Press and the Sheriff's jury.

Sheriff BRENNAN was very strict yesterday in keeping visitors out of the prison, so that scarcely any one except the officials saw the scaffold prepared. Those persons who were committed to the Tombs during the day of course saw the ghastly paraphernalia, the female prisoners all passing under the frame as they entered the matron's office.

THOMAS received but few visitors yesterday. Father DURANQUET and the Sisters of Mercy were with him very early and he received the sacrament at their hands. His wife visited him in the morning, but retired at noon to prepare herself for the final interview this morning. The prisoner's daughter, a bright little girl thirteen years of age, remained in the prison all day, but scarcely seemed to realize the awful position her father was placed in. Mr. GEORGE BACSTER, of No. 373 Second-avenue, formerly Haytien Minister, also called yesterday to see THOMAS, who had been brought up by him until he was twelve years of age. THOMAS WIGGINS, the colored porter who is in the Tombs for killing a man in West Houston-street with an iron crow-bar a few months ago, visited his old cell-mate at 3 o'clock, when the men greeted each other with a bright smile, the condemned being the most cheerful when they parted.

This morning at daylight, THOMAS will, as is customary, pass under the gallows on his way to mass in the chapel, and at 7 o'clock will part from his family. It is understood that he passed a tranquil evening, as is almost invariably the rule with men about to be executed, and retired to rest at 11 P. M. in good spirits. The Sheriff decided yesterday to exclude all visitors to the prison last night. All of the prisoners confined in the prison on minor charges were removed yesterday to the Island, and no prisoners will be taken to the Tombs Court between the hours of 7 A. M. and 2 P. M., today, in order to prevent confusion.

The Police preparations for the execution have been made upon the extensive scale usual on such occasions, and seem to have been predicated rather upon usage than upon any fear of disorder. Directions were issued yesterday, detailing twelve men and one roundsman from each of the following precincts: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth and Seventeenth, all of whom, with one Sergeant from the First, Fourth and Fourteenth, are to report at the Tombs at 7½ o'clock. This force of 150 men is additional to that of the Sixth Precinct, which, under Capt. KENNEDY, will be in charge of the interior of the prison. Superintendent KELSO will, however, be on the ground, and will be in chief command.

EXIT DAN NOBLE.

Close of the Royal Life Insurance Bond Robbery Case—Dan Noble Convicted and Sent to State Prison—Story of the Case.

The adage "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues," was never better exemplified than on Wednesday, when DAN NOBLE, a notorious scoundrel, was convicted of participation in the famous bond robbery in the office of the Royal Life Insurance Company, in this City. The story of the crime and its subsequent developments afford a rare insight into the workings of our Police system, and the peculiar habits of criminals in this country, and as the Royal Life Insurance bond robbery has never been narrated in an entire form, the present appears to be the most fitting opportunity for so doing.

During the forenoon of the 10th of December, 1866, two well-dressed men entered the main office of the New-York branch of the Royal Life Insurance Company of England, situated in the building No. 56 Wall-street. They inquired for Mr. ANTHONY B. McDONALD, the agent, and were directed to that gentleman's private office in the rear of the floor occupied by the Company. Mr. McDONALD received his visitors courteously, and was gratified to find that one of them was disposed to insure his life for the sum of $10,000 or $20,000. The gentlemen who called explained their errand in a frank and business manner, and the one who expressed a wish to insure his life was soon busy with Mr. McDONALD in looking over the blank forms used by the Company, and the regulations and rules adopted by it in the transaction of the business of life insurance. Mr. McDONALD naturally took an interest in the matter, as his visitor would probably be a heavy insurer, and totally overlooked the companion of the man who had engaged his attention.

The conversation lasted scarcely twenty minutes, and the visitors retired, promising to return the next day. Scarcely half an hour after, Mr. McDONALD stepped up to the safe, and at once discovered that a tin box, containing $250,000 worth of United States and other bonds, had been removed. A hue and cry was immediately raised, and the detectives notified of the robbery, the result being a four years' chase after the thieves and the property, the incidents of which would furnish all the materials of a romance, if the officers would for once forget their traditional cunning, and give the facts as they really occurred.

At the time the robbery was committed, JOHN JOURDAN, subsequently Superintendent of Police, was Captain in the Sixth Ward, and he was the first to "drop" on the real thieves. DAN NOBLE was then occupying a house in Mercer-street, near Prince, and the premises had been for some months an object of suspicion to the Police. JOURDAN became satisfied that DAN had had a hand in the larceny, and he and Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, of the Detective Squad, ascertained that two notorious thieves named FRANK KNAPP and JAMES GRIFFIN, who had been sojourning at the house, had disappeared from the City the same day the robbery had been committed. By the exercise of the stool-pigeon system so much in vogue with our City detectives, the missing men were traced to Montreal, Canada, their hiding-place being also discovered by a watch kept on a woman passing herself as Mrs. GRIFFIN. The detectives proceeded to the City of Montreal, where they seized a quantity of the stolen bonds, and also arrested KNAPP and GRIFFIN. As the crime did not come under the extradition treaty, the prisoners were released by a Magistrate, who recommended Mr. McDONALD to enter into civil proceedings for the recovery of the bonds found in the possession of the thieves. This was done, and led to a compromise by which the Company secured $55,000 worth of bonds by paying a premium of fifteen per cent. for the same. Neither GRIFFIN or KNAPP dared to leave Canada, so the former established himself as a livery-stable keeper in St. Catharine's.

Nearly a year rolled by, when the detectives had their hopes revived by the appearance of Mrs. GRIFFIN, who stated that, as her husband and KNAPP had been unfairly treated by the principal party to the robbery, they had decided to send her on to New-York as a witness against the prime mover in the crime, he being no less a person than the gentlemanly DAN NOBLE. Mr. JOURDAN had all along suspected DAN to be the one who had "put up the job," as it was so clean and clever an operation, so he at once proceeded to secure the arrest of NOBLE, on a warrant issued by Justice HOGAN. DAN had established himself in splendid style at Elmira, N. Y., and had all the previous Summer made himself conspicuous by his valuable team of horses, nice house, and the manner he threw money away. When arrested he had just returned from a drive with his fancy team, and was brought to this City in full sporting costume, which he wore during the entire seven weeks occupied by his examination.

That NOBLE had plenty of money was evidenced by the fact that he had in his possession $1,100 in his pocket when taken into custody, and which money, by the way, was unaccountably mislaid after the detective received it. The officer was subsequently dismissed for something else, so the matter was lost sight of. NOBLE secured as his counsel Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, and the newspapers were nearly two months filled with the voluminous evidence taken. The substance of Mrs. GRIFFIN's evidence was, that both GRIFFIN and KNAPP had come to New-York from Boston on the invitation of NOBLE, who gave them the outline of the plot he had formed to rob the insurance company. He had visited the office several times and knew exactly where the box of bonds was placed in the safe, the hours and habits of the agent, and was satisfied that two cool men could very easily manage to secure the box. Both KNAPP and GRIFFIN fell into the scheme, and while they personated the visitors described, NOBLE loitered in the street near by with a carriage to receive the plunder. KNAPP was the one who pretended to wish to insure in the Company, and GRIFFIN stole the box. When they reached the street NOBLE received the box, and the three confederates met at his house soon after. NOBLE then gave KNAPP and GRIFFIN $40,000 worth of bonds each as an installment, and furnished them with money to go to Montreal. The gang were satisfied that the Police would track KNAPP and GRIFFIN to Canada, though they were sharp enough to know that they could not be arrested and brought back. Knowing that NOBLE had $200,000 worth of bonds to convert into money, they were easy in their terms with McDONALD, anticipating a rich harvest from the transaction.

But NOBLE neglected to give them any more bonds. Though he had sold nearly all left in his hands, GRIFFIN and KNAPP only succeeded in getting fine promises as their share of the plunder. At the close of the examination, NOBLE's counsel moved that Mrs. GRIFFIN's evidence be excluded, as she could not give testimony against her husband, as she must do to testify against NOBLE. The point was a tenable one, and NOBLE was, of course, released. He was then arrested on a civil suit, and spent the Company's money for several weeks in Ludlow-street Jail, when he made some sort of compromise and permitted his Elmira property to be seized and sold for the benefit of the Company. He was subsequently indicted and twice tried for the robbery in Elmira, but each time escaped conviction on technical grounds. FRANK KNAPP, one of the robbers, was the witness against NOBLE, having secured his liberty as State's evidence. The last trial of NOBLE took place in Oswego, N. Y., and was chiefly noticeable for the strong array of legal talent secured for the prosecution by the Company, and the total absence of counsel for NOBLE. He had spent all of his money, so could fee no more lawyers. Each trial and arrest had diminished his funds, so when he faced a jury a third time there was no facile counsel present to search for flaws or watch for loopholes, and DAN was at last convicted and sent to prison. His case affords a striking instance of the desire for revenge planted in some men's hearts. GRIFFIN and KNAPP had determined to see NOBLE, who had cheated them, stripped of his booty and enter a prison. To this end GRIFFIN sent his wife to endure calumny and shame, while confessing her husband's guilt, and when this failed, KNAPP placed himself in peril of the law to gain the end in view. NOBLE eluded punishment for over four years, only to drop into the trap after all. How much money the insurance company recovered is not known, though it must have been a small percentage of the entire amount. The conviction of NOBLE probably ends the Royal Insurance Bond Robbery case for all time.

LEGATEES LITIGANT.

The Hogan Will Case—Who Shall Have the Property?—The Summing-Up Continued by Ex-Judge Pierrepont on Behalf of Mrs. Hatch.

The summing-up in the case of HATCH against PANGUET was continued before Judge SUTHERLAND in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. As the trial draws to a close, the interest of lookers-on seems to increase, and various are the speculations as to whether the defendant is to have the whole real estate of her mother, amounting to over $150,000, or whether the cause of the plaintiff will prevail, and the property be equally divided between the three surviving daughters.

Ex-Judge PIERREPONT continued his able argument in behalf of the plaintiff at the opening of the Court. He dwelt at great length on the circumstances surrounding the execution of the first will, on the 4th of April, 1862. At that time, he said, while SARAH, the plaintiff, had gone to the country, and Sister NELLIE was in the convent, CLARA, the defendant, had induced her mother to make this will, which gave to her every dollar of her mother's property. To this will her then lover and present husband was a witness. With SARAH, who had been for fourteen years her affectionate daughter and housekeeper, Mrs. HOGAN had then had no quarrel, and with the good NELLIE she had had no quarrel then, before, or since; and yet she cuts them both off without a dollar, and sweeps every dollar of her property into the hands of her only other daughter, the defendant. Surely no one could believe that such a will, made under such circumstances, was made without undue influence; and when undue influence was shown, the key was obtained to all that subsequently transpired, because it gave color to all. CLARA had sworn that she was not present at the drawing of this will, and yet Mr. TIEBAU had testified that she was not only present at its execution, but also at the consultation which preceded it. CLARA had told them also that this will of '62 was torn up at the suggestion of Dr. PANGUET, who said it was unfair. Now was it not plain that if Dr. PANGUET had such influence over Mrs. HOGAN as to induce her to tear up a will in '62, which he said was unfair, would he not have equal influence to induce her to make a will in '65, which he should tell her was fair? Counsel next called attention to the division of the property between the mother and daughter in '61, and the giving of the mortgage to the mother executed by the daughters. Subsequently to the making of the will of '62, CLARA, evidently with a desire to sweep all this property back into the hands of her mother, so that it might be covered by this will, had sworn to an answer containing the allegation, and induced her mother to accept the theory that that Madison-avenue property had been got out of her possession by improper means. Yet it was in evidence to contradict this that the whole matter was fully explained and acceded to by all, at the time of the execution of that mortgage. Afterward, when a reconciliation was had between Mr. and Mrs. HATCH and their mother, Mr. HATCH asked her how could she have sworn to such papers, and her reply was that she signed whatever the lawyer presented her. Mr. HATCH again stated that he had heard she had said some hard things of him, which he did not deserve. She replied, she knew it, but she would try to correct them, and so would CLARA. He said he did not care much, except in the case of Judge BOSWORTH's family. There he desired that she should make the proper correction of any misrepresentations she had made, and she promised to do so. He referred to the case of MARVIN vs. MARVIN, in which the property was given to a favored brother, and in which it was held that, when such a state of facts existed, it naturally suggested the inquiry, the facts being such as to offer an opportunity, whether undue influence had not been exercised, and whether the will was or was not the free expression of the testator's will. In this case all the circumstances showed not only the opportunity to exercise, but also the actual exercise of undue influence. Why was CLARA so careful to keep her mother away from SARAH? Why, when a room was prepared for her at SARAH's house, was she restrained from going there by the representations of the doctor that the Croton water and the gas would be injurious to her, and that at Fordham only, and in the use of his "magic" powders was there any safety for her? Why, when her mother was sick and SARAH proposed to sit up with her, did CLARA refuse, saying, "If you sit up with her, I shall do so also." SARAH replied, "Then I will sit up half the night, and you the other," but to this also did CLARA object. Not a single witness had the defense produced as to the condition of Mrs. HOGAN to make a will or as to her intention to disinherit the plaintiff, or indeed to any instructions which she had given in reference to the subject. She had, it is true, announced her intention to make a will, but this intention she announced to SARAH as well as to CLARA. Not only so, but Mrs. HOGAN had invited SARAH to accompany her in the carriage when she went to the lawyer's office to execute the will. That mother whose pure soul is now high in Heaven, was not a hypocrite; and therefore when she told SARAH she was going to make a will, and invited her to sit by her in the carriage, she did not speak to her thus, while at the same time she intended to cheat her out of her blessing and her birthright. Here Mr. PIERREPONT quoted the case of GARDINER as showing that where the presumption of fraud was raised, as here, it devolved on the defendants to rebut that presumption by proof. CLARA, with her bounding health, imperious will, and a power, as her mother said, to get around any one, the mother's desire to avoid a scene, and the "magic" powders of the doctor, all show that they had got Mrs. HOGAN in a position which raised the presumption of undue influence. He then reviewed the conduct of Mr. HATCH, the husband of the plaintiff, in the management of the estate after 1861. Mr. HATCH, he said, found the estate loaded with mortgages to the amount of $141,600, with an annual debt of $16,000, against an income of only $11,000. He at once went to work to disentangle the property from its incumbrances by economy and the utilizing of personal property, and succeeded to such a degree that in the five years Mrs. HOGAN lived with CLARA he had paid her as much as $80,000; and in his final settlement, which was made before Judge SUTHERLAND, approved and passed by him, not a dollar remained unaccounted for. Although living with CLARA at a trifling expense, only $2,000, out of this $80,000, remained at her mother's death. CLARA had got all this. She belonged to the sect, they say, and probably has spent it, so they never hope to get it back, but he did assert the right of his client to have the real estate fairly divided. He had adverted to the day of reconciliation, when both the mother and CLARA had promised to retract wherein they had misrepresented Mr. HATCH, and he would there assert that from that day down to the hour of her death, not a word had escaped the lips, or a line the pen of Mrs. HOGAN, which did not show her affection and confidence towards her daughter SARAH and her husband. A letter was presented on the 22d of June, 1865, to Mr. HATCH, in which Mrs. HOGAN instructs him as to the transaction of some business for her, and, in the whole series of letters (read by Judge PIERREPONT,) which followed, down to and after the making of this will, even up to the hour of her death, she speaks of Mr. HATCH as attending to her confidential business, and of both he, his wife and children in terms of becoming respect and motherly affection. But, this intimacy was becoming too great; the confidence and esteem too apparent, to be reconcilable with the first will of 1862. This will, therefore, by advice of ENGERS, was destroyed, as unfair, and measures were adopted to keep Mrs. HATCH, so far as possible, separate from her mother. The will of 1865 was made, SARAH riding in the same carriage with her mother, but remaining in the carriage while the latter goes up stairs to the office to execute the will. Was CLARA in that office? She says not; he believed she was. The will was executed and sealed up in an envelope, outside of which were the instructions that it was not to be opened until after her burial; also a letter accompanying the will, and sealed up with the same instructions. It was but a short time afterward, however, when these papers are broken open and sent to the attorney of Dr. PANGUET for his opinion. His advice is to have a deed executed, and while the dying lady is in a condition so weak as to be unable to wake her attendant who sleeps by her side, she is propped up to sign the deed, giving to the defendant, the wife of her physician, all her property, and not even until the day after her death, is the execution of the deed proved before a notary. At the death-bed of the mother SARAH says to CLARA, If my division of the property should be more than yours I will consider it fair that we share equally, to which CLARA replied she feared there might be something which would inevitably separate them. What was this something? CLARA had sworn that she did not know the contents of the will until read after her mother's death; what then was this something which was to separate them? She had sworn she had no interest in it whatever, none, not the least bit, and of course we must believe it, for she has not only sworn to it, but in the very nature of things she would have no interest in it, none whatever. When, after the death of Mrs. HOGAN, the will was about to be read, it was suggested that SARAH should be accompanied by a lawyer, in order to soothe matters. Why soothe matters? How could they know the necessity for soothing matters, if they did not know what was in the will? Then CLARA said to SARAH: "You were at the making of that will," to which SARAH replied: "So were you," and to this CLARA made no answer. The will having been read, SARAH exclaimed, "Before God, that is not my mother's will; it is the will of you, CLARA;" and it would be clear to the Court and jury, as it was to him, (Judge PIERREPONT,) that the exclamation of SARAH only gave expression to what the testimony in the case had clearly demonstrated as the truth.

Mr. GRAHAM replied briefly to Judge PIERREPONT's argument by reviewing the leading points in his own argument of the previous day, which has been already noticed in the TIMES.

Judge SUTHERLAND will charge the jury at 1 P. M. today, to which time the Court adjourned.

The McCahill Contested Will—Proceedings Before the Surrogate Yesterday.

The second hearing in the matter of the contested will of BRYAN McCAHILL, deceased, took place yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, and the examination of CHARLES A. SPRINGETT, one of the subscribing witnesses to and the person who drafted the disputed will, was concluded. The testimony adduced was mainly a recapitulation of that given at the first hearing on Friday of last week, as to the instructions received from the deceased in reference to the instrument and the circumstances under which it was signed. No new facts were developed, except that when presented to the testator for his signature, only the codicil and not the entire paper was read over to him. No other witnesses were examined, but should these to be produced, be subjected to as long an examination, the litigation promises to be a very protracted one. The trial was adjourned until Monday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I. AND II.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 19—Fuller vs. Mullins.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	97—Cruger vs. Cruger et al.
[illegible]—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.	[illegible]—Graham vs. Whitney.
111—Fuller et al. vs. Fuller et al.	[illegible]—[illegible] et al. vs. Keller.
[illegible]—McFarlan et al. vs. Bates.	100—Davidson vs. Morrissey et al.
[illegible]—Fuller vs. Stillwell.	101—Metropolitan National Bank vs. Place.
90—Mann et al. vs. Myers.	102—Same vs. Same.
91—Dowling vs. O'Day.	[illegible]—Young vs. Petterson et al.
[illegible]—Wolfe vs. Brinkerhoff.	[illegible]—Cook vs. Campbell.
[illegible]—Bolles vs. Duff et al.	[illegible]—Page vs. McDonald et al.
[illegible]—Sandford vs. McGay.	
[illegible]—Hart et al. vs. Wolf.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Bayne et al. vs. Littlefield.	[illegible]—Kircher vs. [illegible] et al.
61—Rondo vs. Zellmacher.	115—Devoita vs. Mohler.
[illegible]—Viennot vs. Franklin.	[illegible]—Bowne vs. Crawford et al.
71—Curtin vs. Crowley et al.	[illegible]—Engelke vs. Engelke.
[illegible]—Masterson vs. Coulter.	[illegible]—Hutson et al. vs. Morgan.
[illegible]—Mijel et al. vs. Tannenbaum.	[illegible]—Chaffin et al. vs. Tenberim.
84—Randall vs. Shannon.	171—Colton vs. Murray et al.
[illegible]—Goodenough vs. Spencer.	173—Bowne vs. Crawford et al.
104—Andrews vs. Vreeland.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Thompson vs. Wheeler.	[illegible]—Sawyer vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Carr vs. Tallman.	[illegible]—Simonson vs. Kiesick.
[illegible]—Buck vs. Amidon.	67—Butler vs. Kellogg.
7—Schaeffer vs. Gardiner.	[illegible]—Macnab vs. Goddard.
[illegible]—Baker vs. Dorman.	[illegible]—Nagle vs. Stagg.
[illegible]—Schminger vs. Mussiman.	[illegible]—Bogert vs. Wetmore.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
677—Merwin et al. vs. Trexel et al.	[illegible]—McCahill vs. Pearl.
[illegible]—Traphagen vs. Briesrughauser.	[illegible]—Weille vs. Haviland.
[illegible]—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Lyons vs. North.
[illegible]—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Farley vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.	[illegible]—Dart et al. vs. Walker et al.
	[illegible]—Cooper vs. Albright.
	[illegible]—Mason vs. Gray.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Sonnenderfer vs. Chaffee.	[illegible]—Borden vs. Wilson.
	[illegible]—Brown vs. Weston.

MARINE COURT.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 9 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Davis vs. Gillies.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Fitzgerald.
[illegible]—Fleetwood vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.	[illegible]—Bramhall vs. Middleton.
[illegible]—O'Brien vs. Sterling.	[illegible]—Kopmar vs. Lancaster.
[illegible]—Spelms vs. Whelan.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Spelmann.
——Oliver vs. Peabody.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible]mann.
[illegible]—Monaghan vs. Kelly.	[illegible]—Leopold vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Conway vs. Fee.	[illegible]—Rotchford vs. Finnegan.
[illegible]—Loesipesky vs. Kerwan.	[illegible]—Pollitsch vs. Norton.
[illegible]—Merrill vs. Murray.	[illegible]—Pitman vs. Davison.
[illegible]—Meiner vs. Vestinger.	[illegible]—Bockhorn vs. Kesney.
[illegible]—Kammerer vs. Pfalzmaebling.	[illegible]—Schulz vs. Schmidt.
[illegible]—Myers vs. Gressen.	[illegible]—Degembare vs. Strauss.
[illegible]—Kornby vs. Sprale.	[illegible]—Roberts vs. Herbet.
[illegible]—Dole vs. Wellman.	[illegible]—Arnold vs. Kepper.
[illegible]—Walsh vs. Weerman.	[illegible]—Hirsch vs. Abrams.
[illegible]—Cook vs. Nichols.	
[illegible]—Clements vs. Vandenberg.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Lewis Specker; obtaining money by false pretenses.	7—The People vs. Peter Rumler; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Lewis Specker; obtaining money by false pretenses.	8—The People vs. Henry Walker; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Michael O'Brien, Daniel Delaney; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. Marianne Dannecker; petit larceny.
4—The People vs. Fanny Sears; grand larceny.	10—The People vs. Christine Stein; abandonment.
5—The People vs. William Faulkner; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. John Sweeney; receiving stolen goods.
6—The People vs. James Baker; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Adam Simon; burglary.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 105.—*Case, Receiver and Hurlburt, Controller of the Currency, vs. A. Terrill et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This case originated in the Government taking possession of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, for causes specified in the Currency act, claiming the whole amount of its assets, to satisfy debts due from the Bank and its President to the United States, the greater part of which was claimed under an assignment from May, the President, made to secure the Government against losses made by his defalcation as Assistant Treasurer of New-Orleans. The agent of the Government also procured from Mr. May his check for a balance due him on the books of the bank, and, as alleged, being in control of the funds, caused them to be applied toward its payment, so far as they went. The other creditors insisted that, conceding that May had a balance due him, he must rank as themselves, and had no preference over them, and that the Government, in taking his check, became entitled only to the extent May would have been, and had no better claim. It was also argued that the Government agent exceeded his authority in giving priority to May over any depositor of the bank. The United States could come in only as an ordinary creditor, and are subject to all the defenses which the bank might have made against May. The United States are preferred only to the extent of their redemption of the circulation of the bank under the act, and after the issue is redeemed, the balance of the assets of insolvent banks organized under it must be proportionately divided on all such claims as have been presented and proved. It was not denied, however, that the Government has a privilege upon the money held by it as security for Government funds deposited with the bank to the extent of such deposits, but no further. The Government insists that under the act of

1797, as construed by the highest authorities, there is no reason why the United States are not entitled to priority of payment of debts due it from national banks, as well as from other individuals and corporations.

The decision below was adverse to the Government, and the case came here for review.

Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government; John A. Campbell and H. B. Kelly for defendants.

No. 166.—*Steam-ship Fashion and Owners vs. Schooner Ellen Forrester and Owners.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This is a cause of collision on the Chesapeake Bay, the bow of the schooner being crushed and the craft sinking, the crew having barely time to escape in a boat; the steam-ship did not stop, hail the schooner, or offer any assistance, as alleged, but continued on her course to Baltimore, and made no report of the circumstance. The decree below was against the steam-ship, and she brings the case here, contending that the schooner deviated from her course contrary to the rules of navigation, and that this fault of hers was the proximate and only cause of the collision. The appellees deny the fault, and assert the rule that it was the steam-ship's business to keep out of the way.

Reverdy Johnson and A. S. Ridgley for appellant; H. Stockbridge opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kinsey vs. Leggett et al.; motion granted.
Willis vs. O'Fallon; motion granted.
Montross vs. Rice; motion granted.
Stockwell vs. Bates; attachment vacated.
Crane et al. vs. Webb et al.; motion granted.
Wallace vs. Leary; the security is not sufficient; further undertaking may be given.
Waymouth vs. Dimock; memoranda.
Salhinger et al. vs. Goldstein; reference ordered.
Comings vs. Comings; memoranda for counsel.
Buling vs. King; motion denied.
Parot et al. vs. Prager et al.; motions denied.
Crouncher vs. Dietrich; motion denied.
Smith vs. The Trow and Smith Book Manufacturing Company; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Jones.

Eliza Bostwick vs. Henry P. Bostwick; Phebe Ann Glover vs. William F. Glover; The Birmingham Iron Foundery vs. Henery de Casse; Daniel H. Brooks et al. vs. Bernard Katz; John F. Doeliner vs. John Lyman; Frederick Terhune vs. George Butler; William Hartness vs. Charles A. Clark; Gertrude Berdt vs. Alexander Berdt. Orders granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Jane F. Halstead vs. David P. Halstead; Mary Poulis vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Sweig vs. Gross; judgment reversed.
The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company; appeal dismissed without costs.
Lesser vs. Ely; judgment reversed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Robinson.

Wood vs. Merritt; motion to set off judgment denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—MARCH 9.

By Judge Gross.

Gardiner vs. Walch; complaint dismissed.
Terhune vs. Knapp; judgment for plaintiff $80 63, costs and allowance.
Bough vs. Campbell; judgment for plaintiff, and costs.
Roth vs. Quinn; judgment for plaintiff, and costs.
Murphy vs. Buckley; dismissed.
Merrill vs. Entime; judgment for plaintiff $40 84, costs and allowance.
Baylis vs. Lanen; judgment for plaintiff $[illegible] 84, costs and allowance.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

In the matter of C. Corydon Olcott, bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—There are two specifications of objection to the bankrupt's discharge in this case. First, that he has admitted a false and fraudulent debt in favor of Alva Clarke, his father-in-law, against his estate. Second, that having knowledge that Alva Clarke had proved a false and fictitious debt against his estate, he did not disclose the same to his assignee in this matter, one month after this knowledge. I find no evidence that Clarke has proved any debt whatever against the bankrupt, therefore, the second ground, above named, fails. As to the first ground, what is meant by admitting a debt? Can a debt which is not proved, be said to be admitted? In the present case, which is a voluntary one, the bankrupt has put a debt due to Clarke on the list of debts due by the bankrupt in the schedule offered to his petition. The twenty-ninth section provides that no discharge shall be granted if the bankrupt has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, or if having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within a month after such knowledge. I am not aware of any decision on the question here involved. Lord Eldon, in Predey Burgh's case (3 Ves. and B. 143,) expressed himself in these terms: "If the bankrupt has permitted one fictitious debt to be proved, knowing it, he is not entitled to his certificate as not having made that full disclosure which justifies the Commissioner in giving the certificate required by the act." In another case he expressed his determination never to allow a certificate where it appeared that the bankrupt had knowingly suffered fictitious debts to be found against his estate. The act under which these decisions were made was the act of 1732, (5th Geo. 2, cap. 30.) There was no specification in that act of particular grounds for withholding a discharge. The act required that, to procure a discharge, the bankrupt should have made a full discovery of his estate and in all things conformed himself according to the directions of the act. Having cited numerous other authorities, the decision proceeds to declare that in none of the English statutes is it made a ground for refusing a discharge that the bankrupt had admitted a paper or fictitious debt against his estate as distinguished from the suppression by the bankrupt of knowledge that a false or fictitious debt has been proved against his estate. In this case, the bankrupt sets forth in the schedule to his petition, which was a voluntary one, the debt in favor of Clarke, which is alleged to be a false and fictitious debt; the so setting it forth was an admission of it against the estate, which would bar a discharge. But the burden of proof is on the objecting creditors to show that the debt was false and fictitious. The very proof they have furnished on the subject is the examination of the bankrupt himself, and I think they have failed to substantiate the allegation. A discharge is granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS OVER A CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST A STATE.

John C. Stockwell vs. The Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and the State of Illinois.—This was a motion to vacate an attachment issued against funds of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, which were deposited in this City. It was never questioned that a State Court had no jurisdiction over a suit against a State, and on this ground the motion was made to vacate the attachment. Counsel for plaintiff admitted the law as stated by the other side, but contended that the State of Illinois was merely a nominal party, and might or might not be omitted. Judge CARDOZO vacated the attachment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

INCREASE OF ALIMONY.

Jane F. Halstead vs. David P. Halstead.—Twenty-five years ago these parties were divorced, and at the time of making the decree the wife was in the receipt of a handsome income from her separate property, while the defendant was not quite so prosperous. The amount of alimony, therefore, which the husband was directed to pay, was only $80 annually. In the lapse of a quarter of a century the scale of prosperity has been bearing down somewhat in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff now applies for a readjustment of her allowance. Chief-Justice BARBOUR has now made an order awarding the plaintiff $600, cash down within twenty days, and increasing her alimony to $650 a year.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

Rebecca L. Foote vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford.—This is an action to recover $3,000 on a policy of insurance on the life of Major Alfred Foote, son of Ex-Judge Foote. The Major, according to the opening of counsel, was a brave officer in the Union Army, and had several brothers killed in the same service. The defense, it is stated, will be misrepresentations and concealment of material facts by the insured at the time the insurance was effected.

The case has just been commenced and will probably occupy several days.

Ex-Judge Emott for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Strong for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 9.

Before Chief Judge Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

A DRY COW AND A SUNDAY CONTRACT.

Mayer Loeb vs. John Zeiger.—The plaintiff brought an action by attachment in the Fifth District Court to recover $37 on the sale of a cow. It appeared that the parties entered into an agreement in writing for the sale of a cow. Defendant subsequently discovered that he was deceived in the sale of the cow, she not giving milk, as represented, and on the 6th of November, a Sunday, the parties entered into a second agreement in writing, rescinding the first contract, in accordance with which the plaintiff delivered up a note which was given by the defendant for the price of the cow, and which was payable after the commencement of this action. In pursuance of this agreement also, plaintiff employed the defendant to keep the cow for him until she should calve, and agreed to pay him therefor $15. Soon thereafter this suit was brought for the original purchase price of the cow, ignoring the second written agreement made on Sunday. Defendant, in the Court below, offered in evidence such written contract, to which plaintiff's counsel objected, upon the ground that the same was made on Sunday, and was therefore void; the objection was sustained by the court, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for the full price of the cow. To this ruling defendant's counsel excepted, and appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas. On the argument on appeal, defendant's counsel took the ground that the agreement, although made on Sunday, was not void, because under it no act was to be performed on Sunday.

The Court coincided with this view, and reversed the judgment of the District Court.

Levi Cohen for plaintiff; David Levy for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Curtis.

LOST BAGGAGE.

Charlotte Price vs. The New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company.—On the 16th of August last the plaintiff, who is a married woman, started on a visit to her sister in Troy, accompanied by her two children. She took with her wearing apparel for the three, all she had, and which was contained in an ordinary traveling trunk. She and her children arrived at their destination in safety, but the trunk and its contents she never saw again. These articles of clothing the plaintiff values at $300, and for this amount she now seeks to recover a judgment. Besides denying the liability of the defendant, the value of the articles lost, and that a certain portion of them did not constitute necessary wearing apparel, counsel took the additional exception that this was the property of plaintiff's husband, he having given her the necessary money to make the purchases.

Judge CURTIS reserved his decision.

B. F. Hope and Malcom Campbell for plaintiff; C. D. Rust for defendant.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Lane.

A LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE.

Frobisher vs. McGovern.—In April, 1870, the defendant hired a floor in a house belonging to plaintiff, at $40 per month. On the 1st of June he moved out, the plaintiff notifying him that he should hold him responsible for rent. The plaintiff advertised the premises, but was unable to let them until the 1st of September, and then at reduced price. Suit was brought to recover the full amount of rent for the time the premises were vacant, for the cost of painting, and for the deficiency up to the time action was commenced. Counsel for the defendant claimed that the law created a tenancy until the 1st of May next ensuing, unless some other time was specified; and that the reletting of the premises by the landlord was for the benefit of the tenant and did not terminate his liability for rent. The Court awarded the plaintiff judgment for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Gibson and Bateman for plaintiff; Stillwell and Swain for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$18,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62	111⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛
500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new....small	110⅞
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..c	111
500 do.....small	110⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	64⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new	66
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	92⅞
5,000 N. Car. old bds.	47½
6,000 do.	47½
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26⅜
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	66
15,000 do.	64½
10,000 do.	65
11,000 do.	64½
10,000 do.	64⅝
47,000 do. Apl. & Oct.	67
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. I.	90⅝
4,000 do.	90⅜
7,000 do.	90⅜
10,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & F. S. R. C.	60
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
7,000 H. R. 2d S. F. B.	102
10,000 C. Pa. R. R. G. B.	95⅜
17,000 do.	95⅜
16,000 U. P. R. 1st M.	88
20,000 U. Pa. 10s, In.	70
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	101
11,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pref.	84½
4,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.	90⅛
10,000 T. & W. 1st M., St. L. Div.	80½
4,000 T. & W. Eq. B.	80
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	88
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98⅛
7,000 do.	90
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Int.	98⅜
5,000 N. J. Cen. n. b.	100½
1,000 C. & Pitts. 2d M.	90
4,000 C. & P. 4th M.	82
3,000 St. L. & I. Mt. R. 1st M. bds.	90⅜
15,000 M. & St. P. S. 1st M.	104⅛
20,000 do.	104⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10s Con.	86
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	80½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s, Bds.	101
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st M.	82½
1,500 L. S. Div. Bds.	95½
5,000 L. Dock Bds.	85½
7,000 D. M. & Tol. bs.	94½
4,000 Am. D. & I. Co. 7s	96
66 Am. Ex. Bank	116
20 Hanover Bank	103
55 Fourth Nat. Bank	110
50 Penn. Coal Co.	220
100 Maryland Coal Co.	36½
1000 Con. Coal of Md.	31
10 Cum. Coal & Iron	35
100 West. U. Tel.	54
100 Quick. Min. Co.	14½
100 do.	14½
20 do.	15
100 Quick. Pf..bet. call	20
200 Bruns. City Land	8½
100 Mar. Min. Co.	6½
100 Boston Water P.	21½
100 do.	21½
200 Erie Railway	21⅛
400 do.....s30	21⅛

300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	44⅞
300 do..bet. call	44⅞
50 do.	44⅞
100 Adams Ex.	66⅞
400 Wells-Fargo Ex.	43
100 United States Ex.	46⅞
25 Am. M. U..bet. call	46
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. RR.	97
200 do..bet. call	97⅜
500 do.	97½
300 do.	97½
500 do.	97⅞
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	92⅝
10000 do..bet. call	92⅝
20000 do.	93
40000 do.	92⅞
300 Harlem Railroad	128
100 do.	127⅜
200 Reading Railroad	101⅛
1000 do.	101⅛
500 do.	101⅛
50 do.	101⅛
10 do.	101
1200 L. S. & Mich. So.	97⅝
250 do.	97½
1000 do..bet. call	97⅜
2700 do.	97⅜
100 Mich. Cen.......c	118
10 Panama R.	75
50 do.	74½
50 do.....b30	75
100 Union Pacific	28⅞
200 do..bet. call	28⅜
100 do.	28⅜
200 do.	28
100 do.	27⅞
100 do.	27⅞
200 do.	27⅞
100 do.	27⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts.	114½
400 do.	114⅜
400 do.	115
100 do.	115⅜
200 do..bet. call	115⅜
100 Chi. & N. W.	73
200 do.	73⅛
200 do..bet. call	73⅛
150 do.....s3	73⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅝
10 do.	92⅜
200 do..bet. call	92⅝
200 do.	92⅝
50 C., C., C. & Ind.	89
250 do.	84½
100 do.	84½
200 Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
300 do.	111⅜
200 do.	111⅜
100 do..bet. call	111⅜
200 Tol., Wab. & W.	54½
350 do..bet. call	54⅜
120 Chi. & Alton	114
12 Del., Lack. & W.	106
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	74½
100 do.	74½
200 do.	75
540 Morris & Essex	88⅝
18 N. Y. & N. H. Scr.	140
100 M. & St. P..bet. call	54⅛
100 Han. & St. Joe	94½
100 do.	94
100 Han. & St. Joe. Pf.	102⅜
100 do.	102⅜
100 Col., C. & I. Cen.	20½
200 do.	20⅝
100 do.	20⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅜
2,500 do.....Ind.	115⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜
10,000 do.	112⅜
37,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	112
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110⅞
125000 do.	111
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..s3	110⅞
20,000 do....b3	111
10,000 do.	111
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
10,000 do....b3	109⅛
20,000 do....b3	109⅛
25,000 do.	109⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	64⅛
15,000 Va. St. 6s, new	67
20,000 N. C. old bonds	48
24,000 N. C. 6s, Sp'l T.	20
82,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July	66
6,000 S. C. 6s, old	80⅛
2,000 do.	80
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s	90⅜
5,000 do.	90⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	88
1,000 do.	88⅛
36,000 Un. Pac. 10s, inc.	69⅜
5,000 do.	69⅜
2,000 do.	69⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	95⅛
10,000 do.	95⅛
20 Metropolitan B'k	131⅛
300 Quicksilver Min.	14⅛
100 do.	14⅛
300 Con. Coal of Md.	31⅛
105 Md. Coal Co..b. c.	33⅛
300 West. Un. Tel..b. c.	54⅛
200 do.	54⅛
900 do.	54⅜
100 Mariposa Pref.	10⅛
200 Bost. W. P....b. c.	21⅛
900 Pacific Mail	44⅛
200 do....bet. call	44⅛

50 Adams Express	66⅛
100 Am. M. Union.b. c.	47⅛
100 U. S. Ex..bet. call	48⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅜
200 do...bet. call	97⅜
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	92⅝
70000 do....b3	92⅝
10000 do.	92⅝
200 Erie	21⅛
100 Harlem	127⅜
500 Reading	101⅛
1800 L. S. & Mich. So.	97⅝
100 do....b3	97⅝
100 do.	97⅝
1000 do...bet. call	97⅝
700 do.	97⅝
400 do.	97⅜
700 Union Pacific	27⅜
25 N. J. Central	103⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts.	115
300 do...bet. call	115
500 Chi. & N. W.	73⅜
100 do....bet. call	73⅜
300 do.	73⅜
200 do.	73⅜
300 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	93
200 do.	93⅛
24 do.	92⅝
200 do...bet. call	93
700 Chi. & R. I....b3	112
31 do.	111⅜
300 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	76⅜
100 Tol., W. & West.	54⅛
300 do....bet. call	54⅛
10 P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	97
200 do....bet. call	97⅛
100 Bost., H. & Erie	1⅛
200 Del., L. & W...b3	106⅜
100 do.bet. call.s10	106⅜
100 H. & St. Jo.	93⅜
400 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	103
500 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20⅜
200 Ohio & Miss.	42⅜
270 Dub. & Sioux City	88⅛

THURSDAY, March 9—P. M.

The turn of the Gold market today was downward after the bidding at the Treasury and the award of $2,000,000 at lower points by ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. than were anticipated. The gross amount bid for, $4,088,500, was also less than expected. Before this result, and even while the bids were being opened, the Gold Room was on the advance to 111⅜@111½ ₽ cent. But in a few minutes a single broker, who believed the speculation of yesterday and this morning at least premature, broke the market down with $150,000 to 111⅛@111⅛ ₽ cent. which he had bought of the Treasury on his bid of 111.26@111.28 ₽ cent. The sales late in the day were at 111⅛@111¼ ₽ cent., and the quotation left off at 4 o'clock at 111⅛@111¼ ₽ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continued firm, but there was less anxiety than on Tuesday and Wednesday to buy at the extreme rates, at 109⅞ ₽ cent. 60 days and 110⅜@110⅝ ₽ cent. for short sight. The Cotton market manifested more steadiness, both in Liverpool and in our own market, and the Bank of England rate of interest was not changed at the weekly meeting of the Directors this morning. The Money market here is somewhat better employed at 5 ₽ cent. on loans to the Brokers; the effect of the more active movement for a week or ten days past of the Stock Exchange.

On the Stock Exchange the early prices were somewhat feverish, and inclined to lower figures on the Railways and decided dullness in the Public Funds. But the whole temper of the market was changed later in the day, and the Bearish feeling in United States 5-20s and 10-40s previously manifested, as it had been on several occasions since the New Loan was announced, disappeared for the time, at the last Government Board of the Exchange. The Bullish spirit of speculation in the Railways was renewed, at the same time, and the opinion prevailed on the Street and in the Long Room that prices, as a general remark, were again bound upward, after the check of yesterday and the day before. The North-west Stocks, New-York Central Stock and Scrip, Lake Shore and Ohio and Ohio and Mississippi seemed to be taken hold of with fresh interest.

The South Carolina 6 ₽ cents. made another considerable advance, and the January and July class were sold up to 65 ₽ cent. The other Southern State Bonds steady in prices, but with little business done. The Central Pacific 6 ₽ cents. advanced to 96 ₽ cent. on some purchases for Foreign account, but there was no recovery in the Union First Mortgage from yesterday's decline, and the Stock of the Company also fell off 1½@2 ₽ cent.

After the late Boards, the Public Funds were firm on the basis of 111¼ ₽ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and 109⅛@109¼ ₽ cent. for the 5 ₽ cent. 10-40s. These prices are practically together, allowing for two months more Gold interest on the 5-20s. The Gold market left off very quiet. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks quoted, at the close, as follows, as compared with Wednesday night. In the Western Telegraph there was a fresh vigorous rise to 55½ ₽ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93	93⅛
Reading Railroad	109⅛	109⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	112⅛
North-west Common	79⅛	79⅜
North-west Preferred	93	93⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	98⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	54⅛
Western Telegraph	54⅛	55⅛
Erie	21⅛	21⅛
St. Joseph Common	96	95
Union Pacific	29⅛	27⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 9.

Gold receipts	$697,099 90
Gold payments	69,401 51
Gold balance	66,101,040 01
Currency receipts	188,116 16
Currency payments	2,288,297 07
Currency balance	5,926,819 41
Customs	646,000 00

The following bids for Gold were accepted by the Treasury today, the gross amount bid for being $4,088,500:

W. B. Bend.		Monell, Fitch & Allen.	
$100,000	111.28	$10,000	111.30
54,000	111.24	5,000	111.40
E. Sweet & Co.		5,000	111.30
75,000	111.45	R. Balls.	
10,000	111.35	100,000	111.31
10,000	111.39	J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	111.41	20,000	111.36
10,000	111.44	10,000	111.30
10,000	111.42	10,000	111.36
100,000	111.40	Bates & Brown.	
10,000	111.35	20,000	111.30½
25,000	111.35	20,000	111.30
25,000	111.31	15,000	111.35
Duff & Tienken.		Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
50,000	111.28½	50,000	111.31
Otten & Tange.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
45,000	111.35	50,000	111.27
J. F. Underhill & Co.		10,000	111.37½
15,000	111.27	10,000	111.30
25,000	111.28	10,000	111.35
10,000	111.26	10,000	111.27
Trenor & Colgate.		25,000	111.35
100,000	111.37½	25,000	111.38
100,000	111.25	25,000	111.30
100,000	111.29	25,000	111.35
100,000	111.28	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
100,000	111.27	10,000	111.50
100,000	111.26	10,000	111.48
100,000	111.25	10,000	111.46
Marx & Co.		10,000	111.44
50,000	111.26	10,000	111.42
50,000	111.27	10,000	111.40
50,000	111.28	20,000	111.35
Kinneys & Co.		10,000	111.30
20,000	111.26	10,000	111.28
11,000	111.28		
Total		$2,000,000.	

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 registered	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64	Ark. 6s, Funded	58
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Virginia 6s, old	66	Ohio 6s, '86	101⅛
Va. 6s, new bds.	66	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
Va. 6s, reg., old	53	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, reg., 1866	54⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg., 1867	60⅛	Ill. War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	80	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	90	Ind. 5s	100
Ga. 7s, gold bds.	92⅛	Mich. 6s, '73	98
N. Car. 6s, old	47	Mich. 6s, '78	98
N. Car. F. A., '68	27⅛	Mich. 6s, '83	98
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	26⅛	Mich. 7s, '78	100
N. Car. Sp. Tax	20	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
S. Car. 6s	78	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107⅛
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	65⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	66⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	62	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100
La. 8s, Levee bds.	80	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
California 7s	116⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100
Alabama 8s	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Chi. R. I. & P.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Mor. & Essex 1st	103⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Mor. & Essex 2d	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	N. J. Cen. n. bds.	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Erie 1st ext.	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Erie 1st, end.	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	89	Clev. & P. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	88⅛	Clev. & P. 3d	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	100	Clev. & P. 4th	81
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. inc.	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	100⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95⅛
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. cons.	93⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds.	95⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
U. Pac. 1st Bds.	88	St. L. & I. M. 1st	90⅛
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	76	Mil. & St. P. 1 & M. 4	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	90⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ₽ c. C.	90⅛	C., Chi. & I. 1st	82
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	102⅛	C., Chi. & I. 2d	61
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	81
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	80⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	70
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Gt. West. 1st, '88	103	Bos., H. & E. guar.	20
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82
Gt. West. 2d, '93	88		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Continental	94
Manhattan	160	St. Nicholas	114
Merchants'	114	New-York County	200
Mechanics'	136	Park	156
Union	140	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
America	160	Central National	105⅛
City	290	Fourth National	110
Phenix	108⅛	Ninth National	110
North River	85	Tenth National	120
Tradesmen's	154⅛	Oriental	160
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	127	Bankers' & Brkrs' Ass.	90
National	122	Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Merchants' Exchange	102	Pennsylvania Coal	219
State of New-York	113⅛	Maryland Coal Co.	33⅛
Commerce	119⅛	American Coal	37⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	115	Spring Mountain Coal	57⅛
Broadway	250	Canton Co., Baltimore	74⅛
Ocean	92	Con. Coal of Mary'ld	31⅛
Mercantile	125	Cumb. Coal & Iron	35
American Exchange	116	Western Union Tel.	54
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Min. Co.	14⅛
Bank of the Republic	110	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	19⅛
Bank of N. America	104⅛	Mariposa Min. Co.	6⅛
Hanover	101⅛	Mariposa Min. Pref.	10⅛
Irving	121	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	25
Metropolitan	131	Boston Water Power	21⅛
People's	140	Adams Express	66⅛
Grocers'	130	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43
East River	113	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	8
Nassau	108⅛	American M. U. Ex.	47⅛
Shoe & Leather	160	United States Ex.	48
Corn Exchange	125	Pacific Mail	44⅛

We direct the attention of private Capitalists to the advertisement for a special partnership under our Banking and Financial notices. The party is indorsed to us as of the very best capacity and experience in the Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods trade, and entirely trustworthy.

Attention is directed to the proposals of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-street, for the sale of the Connecticut Western Railroad 7 ₽ Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, made free of all taxes, the interest payable in New-York in January and July. These old and eminent Bankers recommend the Bond as "a safe home investment, and the cheapest New-England security in the market."

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in February.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* of March 8 says:

The average daily yield of oil in the Pennsylvania region for the month of February was 14,372 bbls., or a total yield for the month (twenty-eight days) of 402,421 bbls. This shows a decrease of about 1,100 bbls. per day for the month under review. There were but one or two wells of any importance struck during the month, and though the weather was not unfavorable for operations, yet there was a steady decline upon nearly all of the farms and tracts in the region, while but comparatively few exhibit any increase whatever. The following table shows the production for February, 1871:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for February, 1871, of bbls. of 43 gallons each	314,664
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	14,061
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	328,625
Stock on hand Feb. 1	587,021
Stock on hand March 1	660,944
Add increase on March 1	73,923
Total production during February	402,421
Average per day for 28 days	14,372
Average per day in February, 1870	11,917
Daily increase February, 1871, over February, 1870	2,455

Though not unfavorable for operations, yet the month has witnessed little if any progress in the way of development and opening of new territory. Extensive preparations are being made to sink wells as soon as Spring shall have fairly opened, but as yet nothing of importance has been accomplished, and the indications are, that it will be late in the season before any increase in the production can be expected from this source.

The increase in stock in the oil region on the 1st of March over that of Feb. 1, was 73,923 barrels, of forty-three gallons each, or a total stock March 1, of 660,944 barrels, against 587,021 on the 1st of February. It was confidently expected by many that an increase of from 100,000 to 125,000 barrels would mark the close of the month, yet much care has been taken in compiling these stocks, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of any reports received. The stock in iron tanks shows an increase for the month of 45,250 barrels. The stock at the wells also increased 27,854 barrels, while the stocks of refiners and pipe companies show no change of importance.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Am't in iron t'nkg. Bbls.	Total stock. Bbls.		Am't in iron t'nkg. Bbls.	Total stock. Bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000	Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	327,658
Jan. 7, 1868	468,500	534,800	Jan. 1, 1870	186,458	349,154
April 7, 1868	486,000	550,100	Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390
July 1, 1868	221,058	278,450	Mar. 1, 1870	219,[illegible]	351,474
Oct. 1, 1868	175,606	253,808	April 1, 1870	270,003	[illegible]
Jan. 1, 1869	172,296	264,[illegible]	May 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 1, 1869	195,387	274,167	June 1, 1870	272,356	351,196
Mar. 1, 1869	193,730	[illegible]	July 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 1, 1869	221,675	[illegible]	Aug. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 1, 1869	275,[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 1, 1869	286,406	[illegible]	Oct. 1, 1870	[illegible]	473,[illegible]
July 1, 1869	220,050	[illegible]	Nov. 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 1, 1869	220,[illegible]	307,126	Dec. 1, 1870	320,305	554,[illegible]
Sept. 1, 1869	248,[illegible]	322,130	Jan. 1, 1871	326,147	587,752
Oct. 1, 1869	210,850	321,419	Feb. 1, 1871	378,142	587,021
Nov. 1, 1869	187,[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. 1, 1871	[illegible]	660,944

The total shipments by rail and river from the oil region during February amounted to 329,000 barrels, of 43 gallons each, or 101,000 barrels less than in January. The total shipments by each line and points of destination may be seen below, and are all at 45 gallons to the barrel.

Recapitulation of the shipments:

	Bbls.
To New-York	112,334
To Cleveland	98,766
To Boston	10,134
To Philadelphia	15,197
To Pittsburg	67,976
To other points	22,487
Total bbls.	314,664

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867. Bbls.	1868. Bbls.	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.	1871. Bbls.
January	....	9,700	10,192	12,634	15,477
February	....	9,209	9,987	11,917	14,372
March	....	8,621	9,881	12,386	....
April	....	8,597	11,067	12,974	....
May	....	9,790	10,153	14,163	....
June	....	10,103	11,894	14,617	....
July	....	10,698	11,697	15,980	....
August	....	11,981	12,157	17,777	....
September	9,700	11,699	12,645	19,480	....
October	9,600	10,198	12,971	20,158	....
November	9,800	10,278	13,317	18,012	....
December	10,400	9,787	12,344	18,214	....

The following table shows the amount of oil exported from New-York and other ports in the United States from Jan. 1, to March 1, in 1870 and 1871:

Exports, Jan. 1,	1871. Gallons.	1870. Gallons.
From New-York	11,435,623	7,296,294
From other ports	5,727,738	5,036,638
Total	17,163,361	12,332,932
Same time, 1869		11,157,649
Same time, 1868		11,157,241

The price of the product averaged considerable higher during February than the month preceding, and at no time reached $4, while on the 8th inst., oil sold at $5 at Oil City. On the first of the month $4 55 and $4 70 were paid on the Upper and Lower Road. A gradual decline ensued until the 7th. On the 9th $4 65 and $4 80 were paid upon the Upper and Lower Roads respectively. A gradual decline followed (though fluctuating considerably,) until the close, when the market stood at $4 27 on the Upper, and $4 40 on the Lower Road.

The following shows the ruling price each day in the month:

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.		Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Feb. 1	$4 55	$4 70	Feb. 15	$4 25	$4 35
Feb. 2	4 45	4 65	Feb. 16	4 20	4 30
Feb. 3	4 35	4 60	Feb. 17	4 20	4 30
Feb. 4	4 35	4 50	Feb. 18	4 20	4 25
Feb. 6	4 35	4 40	Feb. 20	4 20	4 20
Feb. 7	4 35	4 55	Feb. 21	4 20	4 25
Feb. 8	4 60	4 75	Feb. 22	4 25	4 35
Feb. 9	4 65	4 80	Feb. 23	4 30	4 35
Feb. 10	4 55	4 55	Feb. 24	4 20	4 40
Feb. 11	4 40	4 55	Feb. 25	4 25	4 40
Feb. 13	4 25	4 50	Feb. 27	4 25	4 40
Feb. 14	4 30	4 50	Feb. 28	4 27½	4 40

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR REFUNDING UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.	James G. King's Sons.
Baker & Kitchen.	Kountze Brothers.
A. Belmont & Co.	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Blake Brothers & Co.	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Marx & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.	Morton, Bliss & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.	P. M. Myers & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son.	George Opdyke & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.	R. D. Randolph & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.	Reid, Leo & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.	Security Bank.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Soutter & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.	Moses Taylor & Co.
Frank & Gans.	Trevor & Colgate.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	Turner Brothers.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.	Union Trust Company.
Hatch & Foote.	Van Schaick & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	Vermilye & Co.
Edward Haight.	L. Von Hoffman & Co.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Howes & Macy.	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Loyd, Hamilton & Co.	Baltzer & Taaks.
Chase & Higginson.	Fielding & Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.	Henry L. Fell & Brother.
C. & H. Borie.	Gaw, Bacon & Co.
C. Camblos & Co.	Glendinning, Davis & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.	W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
Jay Cooke & Co.	
De Haven & Brother.	W. Painter & Co.
Drexel & Co.	Sailer & Stevenson.
Elliott, Collins & Co.	D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.	Townsend, Whelen & Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

Blake Brothers.	Lee, Higginson & Co.
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	Page, Richardson & Co.
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.	Spencer, Vila & Co.
Foote & French.	Stone & Downer.
Head & Perkins.	Tower, Giddings & Torrey.
Hubbard Brothers & Co.	Walker & Merriam.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	

BALTIMORE, MD.

R. W. Cox & Co.	McKim & Co.
Wm. Fisher & Son.	J. J. Nicholson & Sons.
Hooper, Reese & Co.	Thomas R. Rich & Co.
Johnston Brothers & Co.	

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.	George C. Smith & Brother.
	M. P. Stone & Co.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.	Wrenn, Ullman & Co.
National Loan and Trust Company.	Merchants' Savings Institution.
State Savings Institution.	

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Samuel A. Gaylord & Co.	Leonard Matthews.
Haskell & Co.	National Loan Bank.
Lucas Bank.	Tussig, Gempp & Co.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

James T. Brady & Co.	Masonic Deposit Saving Bank.
N. Holmes & Sons.	
Ira B. McVay & Co.	S. McClean & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. F. Adae & Co.	Hewson, White & Co.
G. H. Bussing & Co.	E. Kinney & Co.
Espey, Heidelbach & Co.	Larkin, Wright & Co.
Gilmore, Dunlap & Co.	Seasongood, Netter & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everett, Weddell & Co.	Price Brothers.
E. B. Hale & Co.	Henry Wick & Co.
J. V. Painter.	George S. Wright.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Bartlit & Smith.	Rickley & Brother.
Hayden, Hutcheson & Co.	Commercial Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jay Cooke & Co.	Middleton & Co.
Fant, Washington & Co.	Riggs & Co.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford.—George P. Bissell & Co.
Waterbury.—Elton Banking Company.
New-Haven.—H. H. Bunnell; E. S. Scranton & Co.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—R. R. Robinson & Co.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—W. J. Lowry & Co.
Indianapolis.—S. A. Fletcher & Co.

IOWA.

Keokuk.—Keokuk Savings Bank.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth.—Scott & Co.; Leavenworth Savings Bank.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—C. N. Warren & Co.

MAINE.

Bangor.—F. M. Blake.

MARYLAND.

Hagerstown.—Appleman & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New-Bedford.—S. P. Burt.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.—Detroit Savings Fund Association; A. Ives & Son; David Preston & Co.

NEW-YORK.

Albany.—Thomas Squires.
Attica.—Benedict & Doty.
Buffalo.—White's Bank.
Suspension Bridge.—Witmer Brothers.

OHIO.

Alliance.—Greiner, Steele & Co.; E. Teeters & Son.
Cadiz.—Rosin, Welch & Co.
Canton.—George D. Harter & Brother; Stark County Bank.
Dayton.—Harshman & Gorman; V. Winters & Son.
Newark.—Edward Franklin's Sons; Robbins, Wing, Warner & Co.
Steubenville.—R. Sherrard & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona.—Kerr & Co.; W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford.—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte.—Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg.—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown.—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg.—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin.—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg.—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg.—Dauphin Deposit Bank; Dougherty Brothers & Co.; Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster.—Evans, McEvoy & Co.; Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville.—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City.—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo.—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton.—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon.—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset.—Schell & Kimmel.
Titusville.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda.—G. F. Mason & Co.; Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone.—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington.—Samuel Hazlett.
Westchester.—Kirk, MacVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre.—A. H. Emley; F. V. Rockafellow.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Green & Cranston.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.—People's Bank.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.—Camden, Ambler & Co.; Marshall & Ilsley.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]	[illegible]

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1871.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAPITAL WANTED.—$100,000 additional capital wanted by experienced parties now forming a house for the Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Auction and Commission business in this City. An active business man with the above capital would be preferred, to whom, or to a special partner, a liberal interest will be allowed. The most satisfactory particulars will be given by addressing B. C., *Evening Post* Office.

MARCH 8, 1871.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	8	Pitch, bbls.	120
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Rosin, bbls.	250
Broom Corn, bales	3	Pork, bbls.	16
Cotton, bales	3,106	Beef, pkgs.	2,376
Cotton-seed, bags	200	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	16	Grease, pkgs.	10
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	17	Lard, tcs.	101
Eggs, bbls.	361	Butter, pkgs.	904
Flour, bbls.	2,780	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	2,160	Tallow, pkgs.	117
Corn, bushels	28,528	Dressed Hogs, No.	587
Oats, bushels	4,275	Moss, bales	56
Barley, bushels	600	Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	350
Grass-seed, bushels	620	Starch, boxes	450
Beans, bushels	820	Tobacco, hhds.	152
Peas, bushels	1,036	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	211
Corn-meal, bags	1,880	Peanuts, bushels	279
Hops, bales	102	Yarn, bales	145
Hides, No.	4,210	Whisky, bbls.	300
Hides, bdls.	2,461	Wool, bales	137
Leather, sides	12,147	Skins, bales	236
Tar, bbls.	331		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Parthia*, for Liverpool—1,080 pkgs. Butter, 83 logs Maple, 20 hhds. Tallow, 30 pkgs. Leather Boards, 150 boxes Bacon, 25 tcs. Lard, 1,330 bales Cotton, 14,882 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 55 bales Hops.

By the bark *Anna Larsen*, for Gottenburg—788 bales Cotton, 1 case Guns.

By the bark *Kate Crosby*, for Belle Island—26,627 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Staves.

By the brig *Louisa*, for Malaga—28,220 Staves.

By the bark *Fordor*, for Bilboa—1,675 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 50@$8 75 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lb.

CANDLES—Have been quoted about steady as to price, but the dealings have been unimportant.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firm; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,632 bags by the *North America*, at 11½c., gold; 1,327 bags received by the *H. E. Eaton*, (from the wreck of the *Emma Sophia*, lost off the coast of Jamaica,) at 11½c., gold, and at Baltimore, 4,200 bags by the *Mary Evans*, to arrive, at 13½c., gold, ₽ lb., all in bond. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 10,887 bags here, and 28,400 bags at the other distributing ports. Other kinds have been quiet, but steady. Of the week's business in other than Rio, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. make this summary: 3,319 mats Java, ex *Wallace*, 3,087 bags Maracaibo, ex *Fanny*, 3,350 bags Laguayra, ex *A. H. Patterson*, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,780 bags San Domingo, 226 bags Savanilla, 28 bags Porto Rico, sold for consumption within our range; 264 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Antwerp at 10c. gold, in bond. Market strong, with views of sellers above those of buyers. The stock of other than Rio in first hands consists of 16,350 bags and 80,294 mats. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered less freely, and with an improved demand, has been quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. higher for prompt, and ⅛c. ₽ lb. better for forward delivery, closing strong. Sales, since our last, 4,555 bales for early delivery (of which 175 bales were to arrive,) including 2,400 bales to shippers, 632 bales to spinners, 719 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales in transit. Also, 22,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 100 bales at 13 1-16c., 100 bales at 13⅛c.; 100 bales at 13 3-16c.; April, 100 bales at 13 1-16c., 200 bales at 13⅛c., 300 bales at 13 3-16c., 100 bales at 13⅜c., 100 bales at 13 7-16c., 300 bales at 13½c.; May, 300 bales at 13⅛c., 500 bales at 13⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅜c., 1,800 bales at 13⅜c., 1,100 bales at 13⅝c., 300 bales at 13⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 100 bales at 13 13-16c.; August, 100 bales at 13⅞c.; exchange, 500 bales March for 500 bales May, even terms. And today, for March, 200 bales at 13 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 13½c., 100 bales at 13 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 13⅝c.; April, 1,800 bales at 13 7-16c., 4,000 bales at 13½c., 100 bales at 13 9-16c., 2,000 bales at 13⅝c., 200 bales at 13 11-16c., 500 bales at 13¾c.; 300 bales March and 100 bales April at 13½c., together; May, 200 bales at 13⅝c., 500 bales at 13¾c., 600 bales at 13⅞c.; 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 13⅞c., together; June, 100 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13⅞c., 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 300 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 14c.; July, 300 bales at 13⅞c., 700 bales at 14c.; August, 100 bales at 14c.; exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales March for 200 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.11c.; April, 13.17c.; May, 13.23c.; June, 13.35c.; July, 13.60c.; August, sold at 13.50c. The receipts at this port today were 3,106 bales, including 1,663 bales per rail, 404 bales from Wilmington, 1,019 bales from New-Orleans.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12
Low Middling	13⅜	13⅜	14	14⅛
Middling	14⅛	14	14⅜	14⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,319
Receipts last week	31,430
Receipts the preceding week	20,115
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	748,651
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	700,245
Receipts preceding year	580,429

Exports since our last	2,886
Exports since Sept. 1	491,373
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	352,008
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	118,687

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been in excess of the current requirements of buyers, for shipment and home use, and prices have been tending downward. The main dealings have been in shipping Extras, within a range of from $6 75 for fair ordinary, to $7 for choice, ₽ bbl. Trade and family brands have been rather slow of sale at the modified quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 20; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7, ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl.	$4 70@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 25@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less request, but quoted steady; sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 25@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 25@$5 for very inferior to very choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been more active at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $4 35@$4 for Jersey; $4 30 for March's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 1,070 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in very moderate demand at $3 50@$3 75 ₽ 100 lb. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 5 60
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheons	21 00@22 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather firmer, on very light offerings of prime samples, but has been very quiet. The demand has been mostly for the better grades of Spring, on the basis of $1 57@$1 58 for the best samples of new crop, in store, and $1 58 for good No. 2 do., afloat, ₽ bushel. Some inquiry has been noted for old, and mixed old and new Spring, at from $1 45@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48 in store, and $1 50, delivered, ₽ bushel. The dealings in other kinds have been in a jobbing way at irregular figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 65½, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 58, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 57@$1 58, in store and afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 45@$1 50; White Genesee (nominally) at $1 85@$1 90; Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 60@$1 65½; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 65½; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90 ₽ bushel. Corn has been comparatively quiet at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 86c.@87c. for good to prime samples; 87c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@94c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ₽ bushel. Rye has been reported brisker with sales since our last of some 20,000 bushels Western on private terms. The range of quotations is from $1 10@$1 15 for Western and State, ₽ bushel. Barley continues in light demand at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 for State; some Canada West has been sold from store on private terms. Barley-malt is dull at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, $1 05 for Western, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been quite sparingly dealt in within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels at 66c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@69½c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 69½c.@70c. for do., afloat; 68½c.@70c. for State; 69c.@71c. for White Ohio, in store, ₽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 14,882 bushels Wheat and 17,000 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 26,627 bushels Wheat for Belle Isle.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₽ 100 lb. Straw has been quiet but steady at from 95c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 2,000 bales were made at 3⅛c., gold, to arrive, and at 3½c., currency, here. Market otherwise unchanged.

HIDES—Have been in reduced stock and very firm in price, but without activity.

HONEY—Cuba has been dull at 80c.@85c., gold, in bond. Stock, 27 tcs.

HOPS—The better grades of stock have been in demand at steady rates. We quote the range from 6c.@13c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 102 bales; exports, 55 bales.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of Sole, on the basis of our quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 26c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@23c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@42c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union, Bellies, 20c.@26c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 38c.@42c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₽ lb. The offerings are quite moderate, and holders are confident in their views.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been very moderately sought after within our previous range.

MOLASSES—The demand has been less active at about former rates; sales, 235 bbls. New-Orleans at 58c.@70c.; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c. ₽ gallon. Stock in first hands this morning, 7,870 hhds. Cuba, 658 hhds. Porto Rico, 85 hhds. English Islands, and 6,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@40c. for old, and 22c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 28c.@40c.; and New-Orleans at from 45c.@72c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather less buoyant in price, under somewhat freer offerings. The demand has been pretty fair at the current rates. Sales 2,000 bbls. Strained, from yard, at $2 75; 1,000 bbls. do., to arrive, at $2 60 ₽ 280 lb. Receipts, 250 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in better supply and lower, leading to a somewhat livelier business; sales, 440 bbls. merchantable and shipping at 53½c. ₽ gallon, part to arrive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c., ₽ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 70@$8 00 ₽ 280 lb., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $3 45@$3 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—The jobbing call has been more satisfactory, and prices of the leading kinds have been well supported, on a restricted offering of stock.

PETROLEUM—There has been a fair inquiry for Crude, in bulk, at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., but holders have been generally claiming 15c. ₽ gallon, and no important transactions have been reported. Shipping Crude has been in some demand at 18c.@19½c., in shipping order and 18⅛c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 400 bbls. for the day. The Creek advices have been of a quiet market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 50@$4 55, and Upper at $4 25@$4 40, ₽ bbl. Refined has been in moderate demand for shipment, and quoted at 24½c.@24¾c., for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., chiefly at 24⅝c. ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia the demand has been limited on the basis of 24½c.@24¾c., for Standard White, ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,770 bbls. The export clearance have been 1,675 bbls. for Bilboa. Refined Oil, in cases, ranges from 29c.@31c. ₽ gallon, with a fair inquiry noted. Some 2,200 cases have been sold within the range. Naphtha has been quiet at from 9½c.@9¾c. in shipping order, 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 4½c.@5c. in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, heavy and irregular in price for prompt delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls. at $21 50@$21 75 for New Mess; $21 for Old Mess; $18@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75@$21 for Western Prime Mess, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate call noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 75, seller April, and $21 85 for May; sales, 3,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and heavy within the range of 8⅛c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats have been very quiet at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 107 pkgs. at 14c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon has been quoted heavy on freer offerings; sales, 750 boxes at 10½c.@11c., chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. for Long Clear; 11c.@11½c. for Short Clear; 10½c. for Cumberland. Lard has been in slack demand at easier and yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@12½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13½c. for City, ₽ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported at 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March at 12⅜c., seller April at 12c., and May at 12¼c., ₽ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request at $23@$26 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ₽ tierce; sales since our last, 230 tcs. Beef hams have been in demand and firm at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ₽ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter continues in quite moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 904 pkgs. Cheese has been selling moderately at from 8c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 555 boxes.

RICE—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Rangoon for export, with sales of about 1,200 bags, in bond, part at $2 37½@$2 40, gold, ₽ 100 lb. Otherwise, market dull but steady. Stock of Rangoon, 2,700 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased to the extent of 1,650 bags at 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb., mostly for export; market firmer. Timothy unchanged. Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales have been made at Boston of 1,800 bags, to arrive by the *Empire*, at $2 07½, gold; and 1,000 bags, on the spot, at $2 10, gold, ₽ bushel of 56 lb. Market steady.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, and the better grades have been quoted steadier in price. Sales 1,870 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at 8c.@11½c., and 127 boxes Havana at 9c.@9¼c., ₽ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅛c.@8½c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9⅜c., ₽ lb. Refined has been in better demand at from 10½c.@12⅛c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 lb. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅜c.@9c., for prime; also, 31,000 lb. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, but have not been active.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at rather stronger prices, with sales reported since our last of 375 bbls. at 95½c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₽ gallon. Receipts, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually quiet since our last, though, as a rule, quoted steady. The offerings of freight of all kinds has been limited. The export movement in Cotton has been checked to some extent by the upward turn in values. Breadstuff room has been less sought after. Of steam room, particularly for Liverpool, the available supply has been light. The inquiry for vessels on charter has been moderate, but the bidding rates have been generally unsatisfactory to ship-owners; hence, business in this line has been restricted. For Liverpool the reported engagements were unimportant, with rates nominally as before: Cotton, ⅜d.@5-16d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ₽ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d., by sail, and 2s. 9d.@3s. by steam, ₽ bbl.; Wheat, 5¼d., by sail, and 6½d. bid, and 7d. asked, by steam, ₽ bushel. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour were taken by steam, at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl., an exceptionally low rate. For Glasgow, 1,500 bushels Corn on private terms. For Bristol, a vessel was reported with Petroleum and its products, but no reliable particulars were given. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with some 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 7,500 bushels Grain at about 5⅛d. ₽ bushel. For Copenhagen or the Prussian Baltic, a North German bark of 430 tons register, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at equal to 6s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For Cronstadt, a British bark with about 1,750 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₽ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig of 347 tons register, with a full cargo of Petroleum, chiefly in bbls., at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl., but including a small amount of cases on private terms. For Mediterranean ports and back, a British brig of 284 tons register, at a round sum, taking out a cargo of Petroleum, in cases, and returning with general cargo, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum....[illegible]
Two copies, one year....[illegible]
Ten copies, one year....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....[illegible]
Five copies, one year....[illegible]
Ten copies, one year....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year....25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra....[illegible]

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, 4th page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, 5th page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Mayors of Paris have guaranteed that the National Guards will surrender the cannon in their possession without coercion. The Government is conciliatory in its treatment of the disturbers of the peace. There is typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris.

The Committee on the removal of the Assembly recommend an ultimate change to Fontainebleau, but to hold sessions at Bordeaux till the Germans shall have left France. The Government persists in selecting Versailles, and will probably prevail. NAPOLEON, in a letter to the Assembly, protests against the vote that his dynasty has forfeited the throne, and says the Assembly, having been elected only to make peace, they have exceeded their powers. The Prussians have evacuated the Department of Calvados and the left bank of the Eure. Count BISMARCK is in Berlin.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A London telegram intimates that the Russian loan may be withdrawn, as the Eastern Conference is still in session, and because fears are felt for its success in the market. The Government was assailed in the House of Lords for its clemency toward the Fenians....An explosion at Le Creusot, in France, killed eight persons....The Duke of MONTPENSIER has been ordered to Minorca by the Spanish Government, it is asserted for refusal to take the oath of fidelity to the new King.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN was elected chaplain. A large number of bills were introduced, including four to incorporate steam-ship companies and several to aid in the construction of railroads. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to guarantee equal rights to negroes in public conveyances, places of amusement, &c. A resolution was presented, but not acted upon, looking to the publication of complete information about the public lands of the country. A memorial was submitted in favor of disarmament throughout the world and the repeal of the war clauses in the Constitution.

The day was spent in the House mainly in a discussion on the repeal of the duties on salt and coal. Mr. HALE, of Maine, introduced a bill to repeal the salt duty, and subsequently took in coal as an amendment. The Pennsylvania members made every effort to impede action on the bill, and no vote was reached. Among those favoring it were Messrs. COX and WOOD of New-York, FARNSWORTH of Illinois, HALE of Maine, and FINKELNBURG of Missouri. A bill was also introduced authorizing the President to use the military and naval forces for the suppression of insurrections without a requisition from any Governor of a State, and a bill for apportioning the Representatives according to the new census. A resolution was adopted directing a survey of the harbor of Duxbury.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the Canal Appropriation bills and a "Quick Transit" Railroad bill, introduced by Mr. GENET, which is understood to be a compromise of the various conflicting schemes proposed during the session. It provides for a viaduct road, beginning near Chambers-street, running to Crosby-street, whence a branch shall run up each side of the City, through buildings, at a cost of $4,000,000 per mile, or $80,000,000 in all. A resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to urge the repeal of the law taxing State banks, was laid on the table under the rule. The Senate held an evening session on the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, without making any progress. In the Assembly, Mr. GOODRICH endeavored to offer a resolution to discharge the Railroad Committee from further consideration of the Erie Directors' Repeal bill, but the House refused to lay down the general order of business. A motion to recommit the Brooklyn Police bill, with instructions to strike out the amendments, was offered, but, after debate, the bill was referred to the Kings County delegation. The House held an evening session.

GENERAL.

PATRICK BURNS and WILLIAM BANNISTER, miners, were smothered by gas on Wednesday night, while at work in the mines of the Tunnel Colliery near Ashland, Penn. They were both men of family and members of the Miners' Union.

A terrific tornado passed over the eastern part of St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday afternoon. The frame-work about the abutment of the bridge was scattered like reeds and some thirty houses were demolished. Eight persons are known to have been killed and a large number of others seriously injured.

An old man, JOHN ASHFORD, and a young man named SLATTERY, were killed in a drunken brawl on Monday night last at the close of the election in Aurora, Ill.

The town meetings held in Columbia County on Tuesday, resulted in the election of twelve Democrat and eight Republican Supervisors.

The Republicans of Rhode Island held their State Convention at Providence, yesterday, and renominated the present incumbents to all the State offices.

HIRAM POOL, who killed PERKINS ADAMS in Tuolumne County, Cal., last Summer, and was acquitted, was assassinated, a few days ago, near the spot where ADAMS was killed.

The keepers of sailors' boarding-houses in San Francisco are making violent opposition to the reduction of sailors' wages by some of the vessel-owners of that City. The sailors themselves appear to be satisfied.

Gov. BIRCH, of the Island of St. Thomas, died suddenly on the 18th ult. from enlargement of the heart.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Towns has unanimously reported a bill for uniting Boston, Charlestown and Somerville under one municipality, should the act be approved by a majority vote of the citizens.

It is stated that the requests that Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, should act as arbitrator in the coal difficulties, have been quite numerous, and he came to New-York yesterday, it is supposed, to make some arrangements in the matter.

The latest information from the San Domingo Commissioners is that they left Puerta Plata on the 8th inst. for Monte Cristo.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Albany at 3 P. M. yesterday, having been detained nine hours in a fog, but met no ice.

The Cunard steam-ship *China*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 25, and Queenstown on Feb. 26, reached this port yesterday. She brings dates later by two days than were at hand by the *City of Antwerp*.

The Church of Aggression.

It is quite evident that the Roman Catholic Church in this country is steadily and skillfully aiming at acquiring on this continent something of the power which it is losing in Europe. For this purpose, it is everywhere affiliating itself with one of our great political parties, until, in all our large cities, it has gained immense political influence. The Irish immigrant population is almost universally, by tradition and social bonds, attached to the Democratic Party. This population is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, intensely and bigotedly Roman Catholic in faith, and under the control of the priests. As a voting force this class holds the balance of power in our politics. Wherever they tend in our great cities, there will be victory. They are usually led by shrewd American demagogues, who are utterly indifferent on matters of religious belief, and who understand the power of the religious sentiment, and of an ancient and honored faith, in this rude class. Indeed, candor must always compel Americans to confess that there is something honorable in the attachment of this ignorant peasantry to a form of faith which has been persecuted, oppressed, and despised for so many centuries in their own land. With the Irish, undoubtedly, fealty to the Roman Catholic belief is loyalty to the faith of the oppressed as against the oppressors. To abandon it at once is treason to manhood and country.

But, while respecting this sentiment, we are bound as Americans none the less to watch and expose the ambitious plans of the priests and demagogues who manage and manipulate it. Did the Catholics, like the Episcopalians or the Methodists, simply hold their faith as a matter of religious belief or feeling, no sane mortal could have a word to say against it. The only reason the subject is ever introduced in these columns, is that this Church, unlike others, is seeking and has gained a political power which is dangerous to our future. Our frothy American "liberals" who dread to have the name of a religious belief ever mentioned in a public journal, except in praise, may as well understand that the Catholic Church of the United States is guided by men as much abler and more far-sighted than their sentimental associates, as LOYOLA was than the "Evangelicals" of his day. They aim steadily, as did the Jesuits of the Middle Ages, at the control of our schools and charities. And to secure this, and also to strengthen their political power, they follow the illustrious example of the Church in all countries and ages, and seek especially to possess large masses of real estate. Somebody has said that "whoever has control of the real estate of a country, rules that country." Nothing would give the Roman Catholic Church of the United States such power over the masses, as large possessions of land and buildings.

In all civilized countries, the steady progress of liberty and intelligence has been marked by a constant struggle against this corrupting evil of ecclesiastical property. English legislation, from the Magna Charta, by successive acts, to the celebrated statute of Mortmain of GEORGE II., has been little else than a history of incessant popular efforts to restrain ecclesiastical corporations from holding excessive properties in real estate, whether held under the title of another for their "use and trust," or whether conveyed directly to them. Spain has only been able by revolution to free herself from this incubus within a few years, and Italy is every year confiscating those burdensome ecclesiastical properties which pay no taxes, and hang like a heavy weight on the neck of the nation. In Mexico one-third of the whole real estate of the country was held by the priests, who controlled thereby every political party, and nothing but the establishment of the Republic enabled the authorities to rid the people of so burdensome an incumbrance, and compel this large interest to contribute to the taxation and education of the country.

In this State, it is estimated that $50,000,000 of real estate are held by the Roman Catholic Church. Incessant grants are made to it by our City authorities, on long leases, at merely nominal rates. Splendid cathedrals are being built for it in various cities, and it receives, under school and charity grants, constant aid from the State. The only check to this acquisition of real estate, thus far, has been the very wise provision of our general act for incorporating religious and charitable associations, limiting to a reasonable sum the value of the real estate which they are permitted to hold. This applies equally to Protestant or Catholic Churches or charities. Whenever a particular Church desires, from any cause, to possess a larger amount of real estate, it has only to propose a special act in its behalf for this purpose, to the Legislature, and the bill readily becomes law.

The Roman Catholic body have not been satisfied with this very wise provision of our laws. They now propose, through Mr. TWEED's "Bill No. 30," to take away this restriction entirely, and give any religious corporation unlimited power to hold real estate and erect school-houses, chapels, residences for the clergy, and the like, thereon. Under the present law and custom they could do this, but the accumulation of real estate in the hands of any particular Church or society would then become apparent, and this is precisely what the priests do not want. If St. Patrick's Cathedral came to control twenty millions' worth of City lots, under our present law, we should all know it. Under Mr. TWEED's bill no one could tell what wealth the Church possessed. We trust that the reasonable Protestants among the Democrats in the Legislature will oppose this new ecclesiastical encroachment, as, of course, the Republicans will do.

"Freedom of the Press."

The time is not far distant when self-interest and self-protection—to say nothing of self-respect, or the desire to promote the public welfare—will require of the honest portion of the newspaper Press a distinct refusal to have any further business transactions with the ignorant and corrupt clique of politicians who now control our Municipal Government. The shameful subordination of the Press by bribery, through the medium of advertisements, which has now become one of the leading points in the tactics of the Ring, is fast destroying all its influence with thinking people. We are apt to think harshly and to criticise severely the legal profession of the City for its lack of courage in failing to expose and denounce the corrupt Judges who have been imposed upon them by the Ring; but they, in turn, can point to the Press—a far more powerful engine, if fearlessly used, than they possess—and ask, "How many of its representatives are today eating the dirty bread of this self-same 'Ring,' and are not therewith either choked into silence, or else turned into slavish apologists and defenders of the men whom we are called upon to denounce?"

It is well known that not one-third of the journals that go to make up the daily Press of this City could exist a month if it were not for the demoralizing pap known as "corporation advertising" which is doled out to them by the "Ring," and charged to the account of the tax-payers who never see the advertisements they pay for, and would be ashamed to be caught reading the sheets in which they are published. The same is true to a very large extent of the weekly Press. It is not an uncommon thing for members of the Ring to start a new daily or weekly paper solely for the purpose of making a few extra thousands out of this advertising. This is the secret of the mystery that has puzzled people how so many new journalistic enterprises could be set on foot in this City during a single year with any hope of success.

Four or five of these servile sheets are known to be largely owned and wholly controlled by the great autocrat of the Ring, TWEED. One of them, called the *Daily Transcript*, as we have heretofore shown, has grown to be a mammoth speculation, and realizes to its owners a princely fortune every year. In connection with the "New-York Printing Company," which is part and parcel of the concern, it annually filches half a million dollars from our tax-payers for useless printing and advertising, and last year, as we are advised on good authority, divided a net profit of $180,000. Upward of sixty newspapers in this City, daily, weekly, and "semi-occasional," were, during the past year participators in this Corporation pap, dealt out to them by the spoonful or bucketful, at the hands of the Ring. No paper supposed to have any influence, however insignificant, whose editor would consent to be gagged and to shut his eyes to the corruption of the City Government, failed to get his due share. It is, however, the quasi-respectable journals that do the mischief, and it is their treachery which tends to inflict an irreparable injury upon the journalistic profession. When journals that have, or have had, a character to sustain, and are supposed to rest on a footing of legitimate business prosperity, are seen hungrily gnawing at the Tammany crib, while they indite praises of notorious official rascality, the public conscience is demoralized, the Press as a conservative power for the protection of the people, loses its influence, and the entire profession of journalism is brought into disrepute.

The *Evening Post* knows as well as we know, that this very Corporation advertising, of which it takes its share, and for which it pays the Ring—now in editorial praise and now in silence—is a gross and gigantic fraud on the tax-payers of New-York. It is, moreover, a direct violation of a law enacted by the Legislature with the design of correcting a long-standing abuse. The law limited the amount of money to be expended in Corporation advertising, and restricted the number of papers that should be designated as "Corporation papers." But this law, like almost every other law, has been violated or ingeniously circumvented by the Ring, and there is now practically no limit to the money that is squandered in this direction. We are credibly informed that nearly two millions of dollars was paid out last year, or is now due from the City, for this stupendous fraud of "Corporation advertising." Not a man in the City ever read these advertisements, or can tell the names of the journals in which they appeared. Some of the newspapers that printed them have been dead, as regular publications, for years, and are only issued at intervals of once or twice a year, and then solely for the purpose of publishing Corporation advertisements and getting pay for them. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the *Evening Post*, participating as it does in this huge fraud on the tax-payers of the City, should feel constrained to bolster up this Ring occasionally in its nefarious schemes for aggrandizing itself and plundering the treasury.

But it is not alone in the distribution of advertising pap that the "Ring" manages to subsidize the Press of this City. The larger and more influential journals require something more; sinecure berths in the various departments of the Municipal Government have to be distributed among the staff, lest by chance something might creep into their columns detrimental to the Ring. There is not one of these active or passive Ring organs that has not its quota of stipendiaries on the pay-roll of the City, as we will undertake to show whenever Controller CONNOLLY will give us access to the carefully concealed list of names on the pay roll.

Nor is this business of gagging the Press in the interest of the Ring confined to this City; it extends all over the State, and every county has its lazy louts who either as editors or politicians, ring the praises of TWEED, SWEENY and HOFFMAN, and are paid for their services out of the pockets of our tax-payers. We shall have something to say about these country leeches hereafter.

The Monopolists and the New Congress.

Yesterday's debate in the House upon the repeal of the duties on salt and coal has many points of significance. The proposal to put salt on the free list emanated from Mr. HALE, one of the Republican representatives of Maine, and the amendment to place coal on the same footing was made by an adherent of the party no less distinguished than Mr. FARNSWORTH. We commend these facts to the consideration of those who are clamoring for party disintegration with a view to the accomplishment of revenue reforms. As we have long and steadily maintained, an enlightened and progressive policy in regard to the tariff can be formed and carried out within the ranks of the Republican Party. We want in this matter a policy which shall be just to the people, to the Government, and to the manufacturers. Indirect taxes we must have for many years to come, but the country has a right to demand that they shall be so distributed as to be sources of revenue, and not the means of supporting oppressive monopolies; and that their reduction shall mainly tend to the development of our many-sided productive resources, and to the lightening of the burdens that press upon the poorest of our population. A policy like this can be advocated within the ranks of the Republican Party, and can be more satisfactorily carried out there than under any other banner. For that party is no less pledged to the maintenance of national revenue at a point where it will be sufficient for national burdens, than to the progressive decrease of the load of taxation that still presses heavily upon every class of the community. Opinions may and do differ as to the mode of combining the attainment of these two ultimate ends, and as to the relative importance which they at present possess. But they are no less truly Republicans who advocate a policy which shall lend increased elasticity to revenue by judicious reductions of fiscal burdens, than those who see in funding and debt reduction the exclusive remedies for oppressive taxation.

The advocates of sectional monopolies spoke, yesterday, under obvious apprehensions of defeat. The fact that a duty so enormous as that levied upon salt should only yield something less than two millions of dollars, and that from coal we should only derive a little over half a million, is about as strong an argument as could be urged in favor of their repeal. It proves that the enormous sums indirectly derived from the first go to feed an overgrown monopoly at the expense of national industry and individual earnings, and that the advantages thrown away by the retention of the second are tenfold greater than the slight loss entailed by abolishing it. It has been the custom of the organs of the monopolists to pooh-pooh the public advantages to be gained by bringing bituminous coal into free competition with anthracite. Mr. PLATT evidently entertains no such mean idea of the effects of free coal, since he gravely assured the House yesterday that it would "close every coal pit in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, and throw fifty thousand laborers out of employment." Between the attempt of the member from Virginia to prove too much, and the unfortunate admissions of the spokesman of the Pennsylvania monopolists, we may conclude that the case of the extreme Protectionists is becoming hopeless, and that with a little firmness and moderation, we may hope for something really satisfactory from the present Congress in the direction of revenue reform.

Lord Brougham's Autobiography.

Lord CAMPBELL's threatened memoir "lent a new terror to death," but BROUGHAM's posthumous autobiography could hardly have been designed as an antidote, since it only covers the first thirty-three years of the writer's life. This announcement, but now made public, is a disappointment; yet on reflection it will become clear that the history of such a portion of the great Ex-Chancellor's career must be of considerable value. He who at eleven battled over a point of Latinity with LUKE FRASER, his master at the Edinburgh High School, who finished his school course before his thirteenth birthday, gained the prize offered by a German university for the best essay on the "Refraction of Light" at sixteen, and, with JEFFREY and SIDNEY SMITH, founded the *Edinburgh Review* at twenty-four, must be admitted to be a man the authentic record of whose first thirty-three years should be valuable, whatever the splendor of his subsequent achievements.

That which gave BROUGHAM the greatest fame, won in the first half of his life—namely his exertions as chief adviser of Queen CAROLINE, in 1820-1—could not, of course, be treated by him in this autobiography. It, however, includes, besides those bright years of early literary distinction, the time when he, with HORNER, JEFFREY and the rest, was a member of the Speculative Club; the time when he published his *Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers*; when he first went to London, as counsel in the matter of the disputed succession of the Dukedom of Roxburgh; when, as a consequence of this visit, he resolved to settle in London, and hence was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; when he first gained political standing and influence by his speech before the House of Lords as counsel for certain merchants who complained of injuries inflicted by the "Orders in Council;" when he first, as member for Camelford, took his seat in the House of Commons; when he made himself conspicuous by speeches in favor of Catholic Emancipation, of reform in the Government of India, and against flogging in the army; and, lastly, when to his eternal honor he took that stand on the subject of human bondage—originally by the introduction of a resolution requesting the King to take decisive action to suppress the slave-trade—which led to universal agitation and to emancipation in the West Indies.

Besides these notable events, associated with the period covered by the forthcoming autobiography, there are others less memorable, but possessing definite literary interest. The first of BROUGHAM's two defenses of LEIGH HUNT, for alleged libels upon the Government, falls within the limits, and so do some of his most unique researches and enterprises in science. It is in every sense a matter for congratulation that this extraordinary and versatile man should have left behind him a memoir which is likely to shed more light upon the growth and maturity of his character and purposes than any materials supplied by contemporaries.

The Small-Pox Hospital.

We observe the reassuring statement that during the week ending March 4 there has been a decrease of eleven cases of small-pox, as compared with the unusually high total of the previous week. It is not, however, pretended that forty-one new cases represented the true sum of last week's seizures. If it did, it would be somewhat alarming to find that during a fortnight marked by ninety-three seizures, there had been forty deaths from this cause. A contemporary whose tacit or expressed agreement with the Ring appears to cover the whitewashing of City Boards, makes the following admission: "The tendency to keep visitations of this character secret is one of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities have to contend, although they are confident that no case of small-pox can exist in the City for any length of time undiscovered." This paper, in its new character of apologist for local misrule, thinks it very wicked that many persons, in their affection for a sick relative, should "persist, in spite of all admonitions, to secretly harbor an infectious disease." This is very exquisite fooling. Let this writer draw upon some of the resources of a fertile imagination, and put himself in the place of an unfortunate victim of small-pox in this City. As soon as the Sanitary Inspector has been informed of his case, an ambulance is sent, and, unless in the highly improbable event of his friends being able to convince the authorities that "perfect isolation" is possible at home, he is removed. From that moment everything that can be done to diminish his chances of recovery is most ingeniously provided for.

The "ambulance" hardly protects him against the inclemency of the weather. The men intrusted with his conveyance hustle him to the boat which has to convey him to the hospital with rather less consideration than they would bestow upon a felon. The guardians of the public health are simply concerned with getting him out of the way. If he has to walk from the boat to the gate of the hospital, that is no business of theirs. Should he be unable to walk, he can lie on the ground till some one arrives whose duty it is to pick him up. Everybody else will shun him as they would certain death. Arrived at the hospital, he finds himself regarded as an unwelcome intruder, for the place is already packed to twice its normal capacity. His bed may be next that of a patient whose case is hopeless, and whose loathsome presence is therefore avoided by the hired attendants, unless when they are unwillingly compelled to lift him from the floor to which his delirious contortions have brought him. So long as conscious thought is possible, the horrors of his situation are aggravated by the thought of the suspense which parents, or wife, or children are enduring on his account—a suspense which may have to be endured for weeks to come without hope of alleviation. Its duration may certainly be shorter, for every third patient, at least, who enters here goes out a corpse. And then, when the worst has come, the dead body is denied the last offices of friendship, and is hustled out as the living patient was hustled in, with the slenderest possible regard to decency or human feeling.

It is doubtless very wrong, as the paper in question insists, to conceal the existence of a small-pox case in a dwelling. But who are to blame for the scruples and subterfuges of the friends of plague-stricken patients? It is the merest nonsense to lecture the public upon its duties when no attempt is made to remind the local authorities of the gross neglect of theirs. It may be impossible ever to deprive a small-pox hospital of all its essential drawbacks, or to frame its regulations in a way that might fully satisfy anxious friends. But it is possible to reduce the present rate of mortality at Blackwell's Island by at least one-half, and in huddling patients into a place already so fearfully overcrowded, the Board of Health are as clearly inviting death as their servants are in leaving disinfectant poisons in the homes of the poor without label or intelligible directions. The charges against the local health guardians are strong enough to deter even a Tombs lawyer from the attempt to varnish their case, were they on trial for a State Prison offense.

MINOR TOPICS.

There is one thing which we hope everybody will take notice of, and it is this—the charges against Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD do not rest upon hearsay, or narrow interpretations of the relation which should exist between lawyer and client, but upon a solid mass of testimony which no amount of ingenuity can explain away. We do sincerely trust that Rev. H. WARD BEECHER will read Gen. BARLOW's business-like statements, and see how they bear upon Brother SHEARMAN's case. We think he will come to the conclusion that there is great need for the prayers of the church in that quarter. The great majority of lawyers feel as Gen. BARLOW feels in reference to the Field firm, and now that the siege has been fairly opened we may anticipate a speedy reduction of the fortifications. We have worked pretty hard for some years past to accomplish this result, as our readers will bear witness, and we do not believe that a newspaper ever worked in a much better cause. We are inclined to think that the system of "justice" which Mr. FIELD has helped to introduce is fast crumbling to pieces. Mr. FIELD does, indeed, roundly characterize the summing up of Gen. BARLOW's letters as "separate and distinct" falsehoods. Yes, yes—it is very easy to say that; but how about the evidence, Mr. FIELD? Your kind of practice in the Erie cases has led you to disregard evidence a little too much, but the public are not in the pay of FISK and GOULD, and you ought, by this time, to begin to understand that the general verdict is going against you. Before some tribunals nothing is simpler than to dispense with facts—but before the bar of public judgment it does not suffice to break down a powerful indictment to launch the withering sarcasm at a chief witness that he is a "person." Let us hope we shall soon hear from the Bar Association.

A recent number of the *Scientific American* contained an article on the Central Park, in the course of which it pointed out the mischief likely to arise from the removal of the original Commissioners—the men who made the Park what we see it today. Our contemporary points out that these Commissioners had made the improvement of the Park a special study for some years, and it adds—"their departure from the conduct of affairs awakens the fear that the artistic and scientific value of the Park may be considered as gone forever." The *Scientific American* must have a talk with Mr. PETER COOPER and NATHANIEL SANDS, and read the *Evening Post* diligently, and then it will come to the conclusion that the former Commissioners—Col. STEBBINS and his colleagues—really knew nothing about "running" a Park, but that the proper persons to do it are Mr. SWEENY and TOM FIELDS, especially TOM FIELDS, the gentleman who introduced a resolution into the Assembly, the other day, for placing the United States under the special protection of St. Patrick. The name of the Central Park is shortly to be changed to "St. Patrick's Park," and Mr. FIELDS will try to repeat in that spot the glories which the saint won for himself, as all our readers doubtless very well remember, in Ul-Ambaighadha and Caille-Fochladh—more power to them!

Judge BEDFORD has well followed up his attack upon the disreputable lawyers who hang about many of our City Courts. Yesterday a "professional gentleman" named E. J. ANDERSON had a bill presented against him, for obtaining money under false pretenses, and he was committed to the Tombs, in default of finding bail for $5,000. Well done, Judge BEDFORD! Between one thing and another, there is a prospect at last of the purification of the New-York Bar. Young lawyers ought to rejoice at the change, for a great scandal now rests upon a noble profession, and the public cannot always discriminate between the good men and the bad. Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD have both done their best many a time to clear the Bench of the stains which rest upon it, and when the work is finished, the public will not be unmindful of what it owes to them.

The action of the Republican State Committee yesterday will, we believe, be received with great approval by all honest Republicans. Their proposals are fair, and one of their resolutions is calculated to give us the reform which is now so greatly needed. It runs thus: "No person holding office, whose commission or appointment is issued or made by or under Democratic authority, shall be eligible to any office in any of the said Republican associations, or be a member of the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York." This will be satisfactory to all but the Tammany leaders and their hirelings.

It is only $1,300,000 that Mr. TWEED wants this time. The money is for Croton water-pipes, and Mr. CONNOLLY is to be empowered to issue bonds to raise the amount. The citizens must have patience with these little devices for "raising the wind." As soon as the new Commission is appointed, and there is no substantial check upon the taxes to be raised by an order of four men, there will be no necessity to bring these bills into the Legislature. The Croton water-pipes will do as well as anything else to conduct a fresh supply of the needful into TWEED's "palatial mansion."

A memorial has been presented to the United States Senate, recommending "a general disarmament throughout the world." The moment is very opportune for this memorial. Germany has found out that it does no good to keep a large standing army. Russia will, doubtless, be glad of any excuse for disbanding hers. France will agree to do without an army until she recovers the means to raise one. England has resolved to increase her forces, but that was before the memorial was presented. Even the Swiss Republic has been taking pains to increase the efficiency of her military system. Altogether, the "thousand years of peace" seem very likely to date from the 10th of March, 1871.

The party who "slashes" American books for the *Saturday Review*, without the formality of reading anything more than the title-page, has been at it again. We commend to the notice of the citizens of Brooklyn, the following strictures *apropos* of the third volume of the local history of Mr. STILES. "It (Brooklyn) has no traffic, no business, no character, no independent being of its own, and might, at most, deserve a chapter in the history of the Empire City. * * * We note it (the book) as being, perhaps, the most signal example we have seen of the absurdities of which local self-glorification in America is capable." This is a style of criticism which would be ridiculous even if adopted toward the labors of the antiquarian of an English village. It forms a fair sample of the combination of prejudice and pretentious ignorance that characterizes the statements of a once able journal on matters of still greater importance relating to this country.

There is something rather melancholy in the persistent attempts of the Ex-Emperor of the French to keep himself before the people. Declarations, protests and appeals have a hollow ring about them when emanating from a man so completely dead in a political sense as LOUIS BONAPARTE is at this moment. Restoration of his own claims or of those of his dynasty scarcely comes within the range of historical possibilities. The Napoleonic idea belongs to the past as thoroughly as the Augustan splendor of LOUIS QUATORZE, and has lost quite as effectually its power to control the thought or attract the sympathies of the new generation in France. The Emperor makes a frantic appeal to a popular vote. Its denial will probably serve him in good stead as a grievance on which to hang manifestoes during the rest of his life.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

More About His Connection with the Erie Suits.

We have over and over again pointed out in these columns that the circumstance in Mr. FIELD's case which places it outside the ordinary range of controversy respecting the duty of a lawyer towards his client is this—Mr. FIELD is accused of going into Courts with suits in which his clients are known to be in collusion with the Judge. He is thus charged with being a party to the corruption. The abstract question, how far a lawyer may justifiably go in defense of his client, cannot touch such a point as this. The real issue is, has a lawyer a right to carry on the pretense of pleading before a Court which he knows has a secret understanding with his client?

Mr. FIELD lately defied Mr. BOWLES to produce a lawyer or Judge who condemned his (Mr. FIELD's) professional connection with the Erie suits. He would have been on safer ground, as regards the truth, if he had declared that there was no honest lawyer or Judge who did *not* condemn the course he has pursued. Let any of our readers ask an upright lawyer privately what he thinks of Mr. FIELD's conduct, and we will undertake to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the decision will be against Mr. FIELD. Try it; almost everybody knows a lawyer, and the question is easily put.

At last, however, one lawyer comes boldly forth to denounce Mr. FIELD, and to call for the interference of the Bar Association. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, a man of high character and reputation—although Mr. FIELD sneers at him as "that person"—has given a narrative of some of the Erie cases in which Mr. FIELD has been concerned. This narrative is not by any means complete, and Gen. BARLOW does not pretend that it is, but it supplies a very startling commentary on Mr. FIELD's wonderful statement that he was "never consulted beforehand about any transaction whatever" in which FISK and GOULD were concerned, and to which "any exception has been taken."

We refrain today from making any further comment of our own on Gen. BARLOW's indictment, in order that we may lay before our readers the following passages from it. We hope that these extracts will be read carefully, for they deserve all the time that can be devoted to them:

"What has affected Mr. FIELD's reputation among the honorable members of the Bar is not that he appears as counsel for FISK and GOULD, but that he conducts their litigations in defiance of all rules of professional honor and common honesty: That he is concerned in the bringing of all manner of fraudulent and oppressive suits and proceedings—as those in the Susquehanna case—in which there is no pretense of justice: That he drags his opponents before Judges whom he himself denounces as corrupt, and whose relations with the Erie managers are generally believed (whether justly or unjustly) not to be such as should exist between a Judge and suitors before him, and that he takes advantage of these relations to obtain orders, and injunctions, and relief, which are not warranted by the law and which he could not obtain from any unbiased Judge. It is nothing against a man that he sometimes obtains orders which are reversed as erroneous. All lawyers do that. But allowing for the excuse that every lawyer at times is honestly mistaken, and obtains orders and relief which turn out not to be in accordance with the law, I ask how, considering the frequency and monstrousness of Mr. FIELD's Erie proceedings, and the Judge from whom the greater part of his extraordinary orders are obtained, and all the attendant circumstances, any man can escape the conclusion that his proceedings in these Ramsey cases were nothing else than deliberate attempts to defeat Ramsey by fraudulent means instead of meeting him fairly in the Courts? If Mr. FIELD's reputation for acumen be not wholly baseless, he could not have believed that the suit of Erie vs. RAMSEY had any foundation either in the law or the facts, or that the other proceedings I have mentioned were the honest and honorable conduct of a litigation. It is for the public to say whether his acts do not irresistibly lead to the conclusion that he knew they were acts of injustice, and that he intended them as such.

"These being the charges against Mr. FIELD, it is mere mockery to say that other counsel have accepted Erie retainers—so they have and as they properly may—but before Mr. FIELD can avail himself even of the poor excuse that other people are like himself, let him show us any such proceedings as those above stated, in which any respectable lawyer has been engaged."

But, it may be said, does Mr. FIELD really hold the opinion of Judge BARNARD which is commonly entertained? Upon this point let us hear Gen. BARLOW:

"This is not the place to discuss the character of Mr. Justice BARNARD. It is enough to say that a large and respectable part of the community believe him to be devoted to the interests of the Erie managers, and that in their cases he does not sit upon the bench to hear impartially and to decide according to the law and the evidence; and this belief is not likely to be weakened by a contemplation of the proceedings above detailed. It is useless for Mr. FIELD to question this judgment, or to call for proofs to sustain it. The matter may reasonably be left in this way: Those who believe that Judge BARNARD is generally pure, and that his orders and proceedings in these particular cases have been made fairly and impartially, will give Mr. FIELD the benefit of this belief. Those who are of a contrary opinion will inevitably be influenced by it in forming an opinion of Mr. FIELD's proceedings, and of the motives and intentions with which the various orders and injunctions were obtained. For the character and conduct of this Judge have this bearing on the discussion. Mr. FIELD says that what the law is, is to be determined by the Courts and not by his critics, and that when he obtains an order from a Judge, he is entitled to the presumption that such order is legal. All this is true, supposing the Judge is honest. With those who believe that he is in collusion with one party or the other, or even generally corrupt and open to improper influences, the argument fails.

"But whatever the general opinion, or the truth of the matter may be, Mr. FIELD is not in a position to make any question as to the corruption of Judge BARNARD on the bench. A Judge is selected for these litigations, whom he, *at least*, believes to be dishonest. Some three years ago a bitter enmity existed between this Judge and FISK and GOULD. They were guilty of a contempt of his injunctions, and he drove them out of the State into New-Jersey. Suddenly these hostilities ceased, and a close alliance between the parties followed. Mr. FIELD was then, as now, the counsel for these people. Before this change of relations he publicly denounced Judge BARNARD as unfit to sit on the bench, and demanded and took steps toward his impeachment, and also made various charges against him to the Governor of the State, and he will not even now venture to say that he believes Judge BARNARD to be an upright officer.

"And not only this, but there are judicial proceedings from which we may gather Mr. FIELD's opinion on this subject. In the suit of BELDEN vs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GEO. G. BARNARD and others, in 1868, (in which suit Mr. FIELD was counsel and the active manager for the plaintiff, though Mr. SHEARMAN was the attorney of record,) Judge BARNARD was made a party defendant, on the ground, as set forth in the complaint, "that a combination had been entered into between the defendants, VANDERBILT, BARNARD, and others, to speculate in the stocks of

the Erie Railroad, and so use the process of the Courts for the purpose of aiding their operations, for which purpose they had several consultations together, in which it was agreed that said WORK, as agent for said conspirators, should bring actions and other proceedings in the Courts in which some of the directors of the road should be removed and a receiver appointed. That in pursuance of said conspiracy certain injunctions were granted, &c., &c. All the injunctions referred to as granted 'in pursuance of a conspiracy' were granted by Mr. Justice BARNARD.

This suit, of course, is not conclusive as to Mr. FIELD's opinion of the Judge before whom he dragged Mr. RAMSEY. It is, of course, possible that counsel may conduct a litigation in which a Judge is charged with conspiring with others to use the process of the Court of which he was a Judge to further a stock speculation—while he (the counsel) believes as a matter of fact that such Judge is a pure and upright officer. This, of course, is possible. But every man is entitled to the presumption that he will not be concerned, even as counsel, in blackening the character of a man whom he believes to be pure. And giving Mr. FIELD the benefit of this presumption, we must believe that in 1868, at any rate, he did not believe Mr. Justice BARNARD to be a man before whom an honorable lawyer would drag an adversary against his will.

And in addition to Mr. FIELD's opinions as to the purity of the Judge before whom he brought and sought to retain this litigation, he certainly knew that Judge BARNARD's feelings toward RAMSEY were not such as a Judge ought to have toward a litigant before him. Some months before the suit of RAMSEY against Erie was begun, the following colloquy took place in Court between Mr. SHEARMAN and Judge BARNARD, and this Mr. FIELD knew:

"Mr. SHEARMAN—I intend to follow these men, (RAMSEY and others;) I shall follow these men, if it be necessary and possible, to the end of time.

Judge BARNARD—I have some years to sit on this bench, and would as soon devote them to this as to anything else.

Mr. SHEARMAN—I am a young man yet; I think I ought to have about forty years longer to live, and if necessary I am willing to use every one of those years in pursuit of those gentlemen."

And yet when RAMSEY's counsel objected to trying the case before Judge BARNARD, in October, 1870, on the ground, among other things, that the feelings of the Judge had become so enlisted against RAMSEY that he could not act impartially, Mr. FIELD insisted on going on.

Consider this thing for a moment: All the orders of any importance in the Susquehanna and Ramsey-Erie litigation (except one, which was unobjectionable in itself, and the fraud of which was in its use,) were granted by Judge BARNARD. He is sought in other branches of the Court to do work which properly belongs to the Judge sitting at Chambers. The case is absolutely appropriated to him, and unheard of and unauthorized proceedings are resorted to to prevent any other Judge from having anything to do with it. Judge BARNARD is sent for in a hurry from Poughkeepsie to sign orders late at night. By means of the telegraph orders are obtained from him in a litigation 150 miles off, instead of applying to the Judge at hand. Everywhere and under all circumstances this Judge is brought into the cases, and it is the same in nine-tenths of the other suits of FISK and GOULD. And who is the Judge thus persistently called into these cases? Is he a man whom the counsel for FISK and GOULD believes to be eminent for purity and judicial fitness? One would think so from the eagerness with which he is sought. But no; he is a man whom that counsel has publicly denounced as corrupt and deserving of impeachment! Will any sane man believe that counsel who have this opinion of a Judge seek him with any honest or honorable motives? It is clear that this Judge was especially sought for by one side or the other. I don't believe Mr. FIELD will claim that it was RAMSEY who preferred him, or that these matters came before him in the natural and orderly course of events."

In connection with the Ramsey suit, Gen. BARLOW makes the following remarks:

"No one objects to Mr. FIELD's defending the suit, or defeating it by disproving Mr. RAMSEY's allegations or questioning his law. What every honest man does object to is the depriving Mr. RAMSEY, by the means above-described, of an opportunity of making good either his facts or his law. These performances of Mr. FIELD were not 'defending a suit;' they were cheating a man out of even the right to bring a suit. *This may be harsh language, but no other language will do justice to the case. Let Mr. Field deny the facts above stated if he can. If not, let the public decide whether the language used is not justified by those facts. It is time for the members of the New-York Bar, if they care for the dignity and honorable name of their profession, to call things by their right names, and to speak very plainly of some of the Judges and some of the lawyers. If men would tell half what they know, there are some Judges who would never dare to appear again on the Bench. And if by any proceeding it were possible to compel some persons to testify who are now reluctant to speak, a mass of corruption would appear which would astound even this community in the thought that their liberties and fortunes are at the mercy of such men. The Bar is to blame for this silence.* It belongs to every profession to purify itself, and there is no profession or guild in the world which would have permitted the professional misconduct of leading members (on the Bench and at the Bar) to go unrebuked, as has the legal profession in this City."

Finally, Gen. BARLOW sums up his statement in the following language:

"The only object of the writer is to give some of the facts which Mr. FIELD calls for, with sufficient comments to make them intelligible. They will therefore be left for the judgment of the public without further remark. Most of the matters stated in the foregoing letters are matters of record or of sworn testimony. In one or two instances I have appealed to Mr. FIELD himself as to the truth of certain matters of general notoriety, as, for instance, whether he does not believe, and has not often publicly expressed his belief, that Judge BARNARD is a corrupt Judge, and ought to be impeached, and as to whether the order appointing FISK and COURTER Receivers, was not signed by Judge BARNARD under the circumstances above detailed.

Mr. FIELD may say that those who charge him with professional misconduct must supply their own proofs. To this I answer that when a man's reputation is in question he must not fall back upon the strict rules of evidence. If he answers public criticisms at all he must answer fully. There has been a great deal of comment upon Mr. FIELD's professional conduct. He chooses to enter into the discussion, and to defend himself by calling for facts. He will be expected to furnish freely all such information as bears upon the questions at issue, or his refusal to answer will be held to show that the truth cannot be told with advantage to himself. When, for example, I have shown the peculiar circumstances of Judge BARNARD's coming down from Poughkeepsie on the night when FISK and COURTER were appointed receivers, who will tolerate any explanation from him which does not include an explanation of where his partner STERLING went to get the order signed, and why Judge BARNARD was sent for when there were three or four other Judges of the Supreme Court living in the City.

In conclusion, I wish to say this: Mr. FIELD says in his letter to Mr. BOWLES of Jan. 19, that all the persons to whom he has shown the Bowles correspondence, and all those from whom he has received letters on the subject, approve his course, and he challenges the production of one respectable lawyer or Judge who says he is wrong. I challenge him to name any lawyer or Judge who will say that he has examined Mr. FIELD's proceedings in the cases above referred to and thinks them honorable. He has appealed to this method of decision, and the burden of proof is on him. It is not enough for him to parade opinions on general questions of legal ethics. What is wanted are opinions on the precise facts of his own conduct from those who will say they know those facts. When he has named his vouchers the public will first inquire whether they are themselves men of honorable reputations; if they are their opinions will have just weight with those who are willing to take this matter of an authority, without forming their own opinions on the facts. Until Mr. FIELD does this he should not call for opinions on the other side. And I may further say that this is not a case where the testimony of experts is needed. The public can as well judge of the propriety of Mr. FIELD's conduct as can lawyers."

Personal.

CLARK MILLS, of Washington, the sculptor, is visiting New-York, and is being entertained by Capt. ALBERT DEGROOT.

Baron Boilleau, French Minister at Lima, Peru, and Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House. Lord Willoughby, of England; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Hon. R. W. Daniels, of Buffalo, and Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Jones, of Scranton; Gen. S. J. Anderson, of Maine; Hon. John B. Brown, of Portland, and Rev. Dr. J. C. Backus, of Baltimore, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. H. D. Wright, of Pennsylvania; T. B. Harrison, of Baltimore; and Col. King, of Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. H. L. Day, of Ohio; Hon. H. H. Benedict, of Connecticut, and J. C. Thompson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. C. Catacazy, the Russian Minister; Hon. L. G. Farwell, of Chicago; Paymaster A. J. Clark, of the United States Navy; Hon. G. H. Pierce, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. Francis Lawley, of London, are at the Hoffman House.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held, last evening, in the hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, Mr. ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Vice-President, in the chair. Nothing of importance was done. At the close of the proceedings of the Association and its Executive Committee, the third meeting of the Grant Club of the district was held, Capt. GEORGE W. DE CUNHA presiding. Sixteen delegates were elected to attend the next meeting of the Central Grant Club, and the meeting adjourned.

ALBANY.

The Canal Appropriation Bills Introduced.

Rapid Transit in a Tangible Form in the Senate.

A Bill for Viaduct Roads on Both Sides of the City—Another Sharp Contest Over the Brooklyn Police Bills.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Canal Bills—Croton Water—A Cry for a Maine Law—Rapid Transit—Protection of Women—The Brooklyn Police.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

The Canal Appropriation bills were, this morning, introduced by Senator HARDENBURGH, and are the result of long consideration and extensive experience. The Democratic Party are not safe upon their canal policy, and they are working with a care, extraordinary in that party, to reduce the expenses of the canal to the lowest possible figure. The Appropriation bills are this year very large, because of the refusal of the Governor last year to sign the bill providing for the ordinary repairs. The bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent was, at that time, a rider to the bill, and so opposed was the Democracy to that measure, that they killed the most necessary bill of the year. The result of this refusal upon the part of His Excellency was that the Treasurer was forced to borrow money from the banks to pay the necessary claims made upon him, and paid for the loans so obtained seven per cent. At the time this money was borrowed and this interest paid, there lay in the vaults of the very banks from which the money was obtained some two millions of State money upon which the State was receiving but four per cent. interest. Thus the State was losing some $80 each day by the neglect of the Governor to sign the bill. It has always appeared a grave error that while the sinking fund of the State held millions of money ready for use, the curious policy of the canal power has been to refrain from using it, and borrow whatever was needed, at a rate of interest some two or three per cent. in advance of the interest received.

CROTON WATER PIPES.

Senator TWEED introduces a bill to extend the financial power of the Board of Public Works. It would seem that the Croton Department require more pipe, and to enable them to obtain this very necessary adjunct to their power to distribute water, they ask that the Controller be empowered to issue bonds to the amount of $1,300,000, for the purpose of buying and laying the necessary pipe. If the pipe is as effectually laid in the City of New-York as it will be in the City of Albany by the Honorable proposer of this bill, the citizens will certainly have no reason to complain.

MAINE LAWS.

A new cry for a Maine law comes surging down from Madison County, and proposes, by a bill introduced by Mr. KILHAM, to prevent the sale of all spirituous liquors in this State, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The last trial of this kind resulted so disastrously to our temperance friends that it seems a little fatuous in them to again try, but old theories find new supporters, and with their fresh zeal they may found the Utopia they propose. In opposition to this bill is one introduced by Mr. SWEET, of Schoharie, which proposes to open still wider the gates, and let whisky flow from every inn without restriction, and without safeguards. This latter measure does away with the necessity that now gives the people a quasi protection from the selection of persons of loose character to dispense the poison, and does away with the necessity of a publican's obtaining the twenty freeholders that is now a perequisite to sign his application and vouch forth is integrity. The whole matter is left, upon the mere application of the hotel-keeper, to the Board of Commissioners.

COMMON PLEAS.

A bill by Mr. FREAR gives additional power to the Court of Common Pleas of New-York. The Judges are henceforth to have the power of the County Judge or Judges of the County Court in New-York, and the power of the Supreme Court in cases of summons service in other counties in the State.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The bill of the year upon this subject is introduced, and with Mr. SWEENY at its head proposes a viaduct road through a new avenue. Every other project is weak and tame beside it. Even the Genet bill of a few weeks ago bows before this new giant, and as for the little matters of Pneumatic and Arcade that have vexed the Legislature for the past year, they are as helpless as Hindoos before the car of Juggernaut. Senator TWEED tells me it is *the* bill, while GENET, in equally expressive terms, tells of its certain success. Whether the other bills will remain, now that the King has come, is not certain, but since those who have built golden hopes upon legislative action seem unable to get away from the enticement that holds them here, they will probably float around until, broken from their moorings, they drift into the unrealities of the past.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.

The following very important bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate:

To provide redress for words imputing unchastity to a female.

SECTION 1. An action may be maintained by a female, whether married or single, to recover damages for words imputing unchastity to her, and it shall not be necessary to allege or prove special damages in order to maintain such action. In such actions a married woman may sue alone, and any recovery therein shall be her sole and separate property.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

It was introduced by Senator HARDENBURGH, and it is so just that it is very remarkable that legislation upon the subject has been so long delayed. As the law now is, no woman can recover for the most slanderous remarks concerning her purity unless she can prove special damages. This, in all cases difficult, is in this practically impossible, and so the meanest of slanderers go unpunished. This bill makes the words charging unchastity actionable *per se*, as the word "thief" now is when applied to a person. The bill met with no opposition except a joking one from Senator HARPENDING, who proposed that it should apply to all persons, as he was fearful the Governor might veto it in its present condition as an act of special legislation.

The Canal Superintendent Bill—The Old System Coming in Favor—A Drill-Park for the First Division National Guard—Madison-Avenue Extension—The Latest Railroad Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Canal Superintendent bill was a special order for this evening, and was extensively discussed by Senators LEWIS and KENNEDY upon the Republican side, and Senator HARDENBURGH on the Democratic. It seems as if the bill would become a party one, although last year both parties supported it. The old idea of letting out to a company the entire charge of keeping the canals in repair for a certain sum and then gauging the tolls at a rate that will pay such amount and the interest on the canal debt, is coming in favor, and Senator WOOD has prepared a long speech advocating it. This was a favorite theory of the canal men in the late State Convention, but was considered impracticable, such men as Gov. ALVORD doubting greatly its availability. The contractors are here to ask for a return to the old system. BELDEN and Dr. DENNISON are actively present, and, with WILLARD JOHNSON, make up a team of contractors that, for power and ability, cannot be matched in this or any other State. The bill was made a special order for next Tuesday evening.

A NEW-YORK DRILL-PARK.

A joint meeting of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, and the House Committee on Cities, was held this afternoon in Mr. TWEED's room, for the purpose of a hearing upon the bill to establish a parade ground for the First Division of the National Guard. Gen. SHALER and other military chiefs were present, and stated their belief that such a park was absolutely necessary to properly drill the men. No conclusion was arrived at at the time, but as the bill was reported in the Senate this evening, it will probably pass.

MADISON-AVENUE.

The bill to extend Madison-avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third streets, that passed last Winter, is now to be repealed, and a bill to that effect went through the Senate this morning, and was reported by Mr. FREAR, this evening, in the House. The people are to be congratulated on the easy manner in which they have been relieved from the burdens of last year's legislation.

[illegible]

The new road for the City of New-York is a grand thing. It costs three millions a mile, is to be built in three years, is forty feet wide, carries four tracks—two for through, and two for local trade. Stores are to be constructed under it, whose rent will measurably reduce the interest on the investment. English capitalists have signified their desire to contribute the necessary money. Mr. TWEED is in favor of the City becoming a stockholder, and believes that the only certain way to secure its completion. He has no doubt of the passage of the bill, however, and he will suggest the above amendment.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—At a meeting of the Joint Railroad Committee, this afternoon, Mr. COLEMAN and his assistant, who had been sent by the Committee to observe, reported that, in running from this city to New-York, the average time lost in making stops at all stations was one minute and fifty-two seconds. This test was suggested by one of the witnesses giving it as his opinion that the time lost would be equal to eight minutes. The Committee agreed with Superintendent PIERSON to close all testimony on Tuesday next, when the next meeting will be held.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BILL.

The Kings County Delegation met this afternoon to consider the Police bill referred to them by the Assembly. Mr. JACOBS was appointed Chairman. Senators MURPHY and PIERCE expressed themselves as opposed to any bill increasing the pay of the Police. A long discussion followed, Messrs. JACOBS and ROCHE insisting on the amendments they had supported and carried in the Assembly, but the majority, with an occasional scattering vote, insisted on no increase, and the bill was ordered to be reported without the amendments.

NO RESPITE FOR JOHN THOMAS.

JOHN A. GOBLET, the counsel for the negro JOHN THOMAS, under sentence of death, to be executed in New-York to-morrow, appeared before Chief-Justice CHURCH, in Chambers, asking for a stay of proceedings. The Chief-Justice rendered his decision at midnight, last night, refusing the application. The Governor has also refused to grant a further respite.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

Text of the Bill Introduced in the Senate Yesterday—A $60,000,000 Rapid Transit Railroad Proposed.

ALBANY, March 9.—The following is Senator GENET's Railroad bill, introduced today, and said to be the result of a conference of all persons interested:

An Act to incorporate the Viaduct Railway Company for the purpose of providing rapid transit through the City of New-York and the adjacent counties, and to provide for the construction and operation of the railways.

Therefore, The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Peter B. Sweeny, William M. Tweed, Jr., Hugh Smith, Richard B. Connolly, Forbes Holland, Sheppard F. Knapp, John I. Serrell, Leopold Eidlitz, James S. Burnett, William R. Travers, George A. Osgood, Peter Cooper, Alexander T. Stewart, James G. Bennett, Jr., Simeon B. Chittenden, Wilson P. Hunt, John T. Agnew, Henry Hilton, John McB. Davidson, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Marc Eidlitz, William A. Booth, Manton Marble, John Taylor Johnson, Oswald Ottendorfer, Richard Schell, William Butler Duncan, William R. Martin, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, James Turner, Walter Shanly, Edward R. Wesley, Terence Farley, Henry Smith, William Turnbull, George M. Van Nort, Edward K. Willard, James M. Sweeny, Edward H. Tracy, Gustave Herter, William T. Blodgett, Bernard Kelly, Henry N. Smith and Walter Leonard are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Viaduct Railway Company." The said corporation shall continue for one hundred years from the passage of this act, and shall be located in the City of New-York, and the capital stock shall be —— millions of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 2. The business and offices of said corporation shall be managed by a board of not less than ten directors to be elected within three months after the passage of this act by the above-named corporators, the ten first-named of whom or a majority of them shall determine the day when, and the place where, such election shall be held, and shall give due notice thereof to each of the said corporators hereinbefore named, which notice shall be delivered at or mailed to their respective places of abode or business at least twenty days prior to the time of such election, and such of the said corporators as shall attend said election in person or be there represented by proxy shall appoint two tellers to conduct said election and declare the result, and the (ten) directors then chosen shall divide by lot into five classes of an equal number of directors as near as may be, who shall respectively hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, and until others are chosen in their places, as herein provided, and an election of the stockholders of said corporation shall be held annually thereafter, upon due notice being given in at least three daily papers published in the City of New-York, and the majority of the stockholders then present or represented by proxy at such election, shall elect the regular number of directors in place of those going out of office. All vacancies occurring in the board of directors by resignation or death, shall be filled by the remaining members of said board for the remainder of the respective terms.

SEC. 3. The corporation hereby created shall possess all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the provisions, of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, except so far as the provisions of said act are modified by or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and the said corporation is hereby authorized to make, construct and maintain viaducts, and to construct, operate and use therein railways, with the necessary sidings, and to convey passengers, freight and property in cars propelled by steam, or other power, over and across streets, roads, avenues, squares and grounds in the City of New-York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. The viaducts and railways hereby authorized to be constructed and enjoyed by said corporation shall follow, as near as possible, a route commencing at or near to Chambers-street, between Broadway and Chatham-street, and running from thence northwardly through the blocks and across the streets between Broadway and Chatham-street and the Bowery, to or near to Houston-street or Bleecker-street, and from thence with one branch of said viaduct and railway diverging easterly through the blocks and across the streets to and across the Bowery, in the vicinity of Bond-street or Great Jones-street, and from thence passing north-easterly through the blocks and across the streets, roads, or avenues, between the Third-avenue and the East River, and also with another branch of said viaduct and railway diverging westerly from the first-mentioned line from near Houston-street and Bleecker-street, and running through the blocks and across the streets to and across Broadway near Houston and Bleecker streets; thence running westerly through the blocks and across the streets to and across Carmine-street or the South-avenue, and from thence through the blocks and across the streets, roads or avenues west of the South-avenue, and west of Central Park to the Harlem River or Spuyten Duyvil Creek, near to King's Bridge. The said Corporation may make on the routes aforesaid the necessary depots, connections, turn-outs, switches, and other conveniences for the proper working of said railways.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of making, constructing and operating the said viaducts and railways said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon and cross the several streets and avenues, squares, public places and lands herein provided for, and into and upon the soil of the same, to construct and maintain said viaducts and railroads along the routes, and to the points herein specified and contemplated, such viaducts and railways to be constructed in the most thorough manner and upon the most approved plans, and of sufficient dimensions for the purposes of said viaducts and railways, and at such heights above the surface of such streets, roads, avenues and public lands as will when completed insure the unimpeded traffic through said streets, avenues, roads or public places as enjoyed by the public before such construction. Always, the necessary foundations, piers, columns, or other structures which may be required to insure perfect safety of construction and maintenance of said viaduct and railways; and except, also, that during the progress of construction it shall be lawful to make such openings and excavations in said streets, roads, avenues and public places over which said viaduct and railways shall be constructed as shall be necessary from time to time, and in all cases the surfaces and pavements of said streets, roads, avenues and public places shall be restored around such foundations, piers, or columns, to the conditions in which they were before such excavations were made, as near as possible; and, if practicable, one-half of the width of said streets, roads or avenues shall be always kept open for public travel; but when temporary obstructions for the full width of the streets, roads or avenues shall be made, they shall not be offered at any one time nor more than one in each quarter mile of said routes, nor shall they be obstructed for a longer period than sixty days in any one place except by the consent, in writing, of the Commissioner of Public Works of said City.

SEC. 6. The said corporation shall have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate or interest therein as may be necessary to enable it to construct and operate said viaducts and railway as herein provided, and in case it cannot agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase or use thereof, it may acquire the title to the same in the manner specified in the acts hereinbefore referred to, except in any of the proceedings for the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Courts shall state any allegation with reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys, map or the filing of any certificate of location.

SEC. 7. Whatever routes said viaducts and railways shall intersect with or cross where any horse-railway tracks now occupying the surface of streets, roads or avenues, tracks shall not be unnecessarily disturbed, such temporary bridges or structures shall be constructed in such manner as not to interfere with the practical operation or working of such horse-railway tracks, and after completion of the viaducts and such portion of the route thereof where such changes of horse-railway tracks may be made, the same shall be restored as near as practicable to the condition in which they were previous to the construction of said viaduct, and all such bridges or structures, and restoration of tracks, shall be made at the proper costs and charges of this corporation.

SEC. 8. Said viaducts and railways shall be exclusively for the uses and purposes of said railway company, and it shall not be lawful for any person or persons other than a public officer in the execution of his duty as such, with his agents and assistants, to enter or pass through the same, or any portion thereof, on foot or in any other way than in the proper cars of this corporation provided for that purpose, without the consent of said corporation, under the penalty of $50 for each offense, to be recovered by this corporation. And the Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty, and the officers of the City of New-York, are hereby prohibited from giving any permission to any other person, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things hereby authorized, or to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction or operation of said viaducts and railways, and other things as herein authorized.

SEC. 9. The said corporation shall be and is hereby authorized to collect and receive not exceeding the sum of fifteen cents for any distance between Chambers-street and the Harlem River, near the Third-avenue, and twenty cents for any distance between Chambers-street and Kings-bridge, for every seat hired or taken, in all cars, except in the hereinafter-mentioned special cars, such seats not to be less than twenty inches in width, but the said corporation shall not be compelled to permit passengers to stand in such cars, or to allow more than one passenger to occupy any seat. All trains starting from each terminus between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning shall have attached to the same at least two special cars, each capable of seating at least forty-eight passengers for the accommodation of artisans and others desiring to travel to and from their work, and no fare shall be charged in such special cars exceeding five cents for any distance between the termini. And said corporation shall be compelled to admit to all such special cars any passenger who has paid his fare, even after all seats are filled, whenever necessary for the convenience of the public.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall have subscriptions to its stock to the amount of three million dollars, before the construction of said viaducts and railways is commenced, and one year from the passage of this act, within which to commence the same, and three years within which to complete said viaducts and railways to Forty-second-street, and five years to complete the same to the Harlem River, necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendency of legal proceedings against said corporation excepted, and no omission to construct any portion shall work forfeiture of this franchise in respect to any section of said viaducts and railways which may have been commenced or completed.

SEC. 11. The directors are required to open books for subscription to the bonds or stock of said corporation, and shall give at least twenty days' notice, to be published in at least four daily newspapers, of the place or places where said books shall be opened, that an opportunity shall be given those who desire to subscribe for said stock, and the said books shall be kept open for at least thirty days, and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of such corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock, as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed; but such subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer of said corporation five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed.

SEC. 12. Before any plans, maps or profiles, showing routes for railways hereby authorized to be constructed, shall be filed in the manner before mentioned, and before any proceedings shall be taken by the corporation hereby created to acquire title to lands and premises required therefor, it shall be the duty of the said corporation to submit full and proper maps, plans and profiles, showing the location, width and extent of lands proposed to be acquired and taken for the purposes of the said railways or parts of the same, and also plans showing the proposed construction of the said railways to the Board of Commissioners, to be known as the Viaduct Railway Commissioners, consisting and constituted of the Governor of the State of New-York, the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Commissioner of Public Works of the said City, and the approval in writing of said Commissioners, or of a majority of them, of the routes and plans as aforesaid, shall be a condition precedent to any proceedings by said corporation for acquiring title to any lands or premises required for such railway; and if at any time hereafter the corporation hereby created shall desire to build additional lines of viaduct railways or branches from the railways hereby authorized in any part of said City, or into and in the County of Westchester, by viaducts or otherwise, it shall be lawful for them to do so, and for that purpose to construct the necessary bridge or bridges across the Spuyten Dayvil Creek and Harlem River, and to create and issue such an additional amount of stock as shall be necessary therefor, and to construct, operate and maintain the same, and charge and collect fares for transit on and over the same, at not exceeding proportionably the rates hereinbefore mentioned, and all the provisions of this act in relation to the viaduct railways hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the additional lines of railway or branches provided for in this section, the same as if their routes and location had been included and mentioned in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 13. For the proper equalization of interests, as shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, and for equitable adjustment of the profits upon the stocks and bonds subscribed and paid to advance the interests of said viaduct railways or its branches respectively, the directors of the corporation hereby created may cause to be kept a separate set of books of account for each of said railways or branches, and also issue stock, bonds, scrip or other evidence of indebtedness and ownership, by or in each or either of said railways or branches separately; and said directors shall also have power to issue to shareholders from time to time, as they may pay installments on the stock subscribed by them, scrip for the interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings of said railways or branches respectively; and it shall be lawful for said directors to issue and sell bonds denominated "income bonds," secured by and payable with interest thereon from the income of the said railways or branches respectively.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Week's Development in the Trial of Filkins, at Albany—Summary of the Evidence for the Prosecution.

The taking of the testimony for the prosecution in the trial, at Albany, of JOHN I. FILKINS, charged with the robbery of the express and the attempted murder of THOMAS A. HALPINE, the messenger, on the 6th of January last, was concluded on Tuesday. Of this testimony the Albany *Journal* gives the following brief synopsis:

THOMAS A. HALPINE, the messenger and victim, was the first witness called for the people, and his testimony was substantially corroborative of what had already been published concerning the affair, refuting the testimony of GEORGE BENEDICK at the preliminary examination, which seemed to convey the idea that HALPINE, through domestic trouble, had sought this manner of ending his own life. HALPINE was subjected to the most rigid and lengthy cross-examination by Mr. N. C. MOAK, of counsel for the prisoner, but he scarcely deviated in any particular. He identified FILKINS, in the most positive manner, as the one who had entered the car, and after representing himself as an old expressman, and giving his name as "Jones," fired the shots which came so near putting an end to the earthly career of the witness. The next witness was HENRY DERMODY, whose business it is to check off the freight cars passing over the bridge. He testified to seeing some person whom he was unable to recognize clamber into the express-car of the train on which the affair occurred. A dozen witnesses testified to the amounts in different money packages, which had been dispatched from the Express Company's office by that train. Rev. SAMUEL MEREDITH, presiding elder of this district; WYNANT CRANNELL, engineer of the train; EGBERT ROCKWELL, clerk for the Express Company, and THOMAS SUTHERLAND, testified in regard to assisting HALPINE from the car on its arrival at East Albany on the night of Jan. 6, and that he did not then give any description of the robber. The testimony of THOMAS BRAIDWOOD, MORRIS HEIN and MYER S. FRIEND showed that FILKINS had purchased a revolver at a pawnbroker's shop on Division-street on the afternoon previous to the affair, which he returned a few minutes later, not being able to procure cartridges to fit it, and that while in the pawn-shop FILKINS had said that he must have a pistol, as he was going West that night. ROBERT A. SCOTT testified to selling a Smith & Wesson revolver to a person answering the description of FILKINS at 4 P. M. the same afternoon, and identified the one found on the bank at the east end of the bridge by WILLIAM WHALEN, and which, when found had three chambers discharged and four loaded, as the one he had sold FILKINS. HENRY W. DWIGHT, Division Superintendent of the Express Company in this City, testified in regard to a conversation he had with FILKINS on the Sunday afternoon following the occurrence, in which the latter made contradictory statements, and finally owned up to buying a pistol for his workman, JAMES VALLIANT, on Friday afternoon. GALEN R. HITT testified in regard to FILKINS having confessed judgment in a couple of suits, which had been brought against him, his being pressed in money affairs, and his remarking on Wednesday, Jan. 4, that he would be able to settle a claim on the Saturday or Tuesday following. Testimony was also given by several witnesses in regard to the debts paid by FILKINS subsequent to the robbery, and also the amount and character of the money found upon him.

WILLIAM E. WOOD, a messenger on the Central Railroad, testified that FILKINS came into his car on its arrival in the city Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, inquiring who had charge of the express-car. LYMAN F. CHAMBERLIN also swore that he saw FILKINS at the depot on the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings preceding the robbery. W. A. G. ARTHUR, JOEL POTTER, OLIVER THOMAS and WARREN LELAND, the captors of FILKINS, testified in regard to the manner in which he acted at the time. Mr. and Mrs. WHITE and Miss VOSBURGH, of the Osborn House, at Saratoga, identified FILKINS as the man who stopped there on the night of the 12th of January. GEO. LACY, the barber who shaved FILKINS' chin whiskers, also identified him. A large number of other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was mainly corroborative of the points we have given. After a tedious but interesting examination, extending through four days, the counsel for the people rested their case on Tuesday afternoon, and Hon. A. B. ROSENDALE delivered the opening for the defense. Twice at the commencement of the trial the counsel for the prisoner moved to quash the second, third and fifth counts in the indictment, but was each time overruled by the Court, and exceptions taken thereto. Mr. ROSENDALE, in his opening, claims to be able to show that HALPINE had given an entirely different description of the criminal on the morning after the robbery; that FILKINS can satisfactorily account for the money in his possession and paid out by him; that the prisoner was not the man who bought the pistol at SCOTT's; that he can establish an alibi, and that his entire innocence will be made clear.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN I. FILKINS.

FILKINS was on the stand yesterday and in the course of his direct examination said:

I know VALLIANT; he told me Christmas that he had been beaten on the corner of Canal and Swan streets; I told him I would get him a pistol; he said he ought to have one; I spoke to VALLIANT about drinking; he said he thought I doubted his honesty, and he thought he would leave; I told him I only spoke to him for his own good and on account of his mother; spoke to him on the Wednesday before the robbery about drinking, and he said he thought he would leave; he went out but returned that night; he continued to work the balance of the week; I paid him off as usual on the Saturday night; I was in Division-street on Friday, the 6th of January; saw BRAIDWOOD and another man there; they were buying a double-barreled shot-gun; I looked at a four-barreled revolver; I went from there to DAVIS'; I inquired for a revolver; they showed me one they asked $6 for; I offered them $5 for it in case I could get cartridges to fit it; I went to MARTIN's, but they had no cartridges; then went to PRUYN & LANSING's with the same result; from thence I went to SCOTT's, but could get no cartridges; then took the pistol back to DAVIS' and got my money back; I think I said something about going West; had on gray clothes, Cardigan jacket, and Scotch cap; after I left the pistol at DAVIS' I was not into SCOTT's; I went from DAVIS' to corner of South Pearl and State; after I left the pistol in DAVIS' I did not try to get a pistol anywhere else; I went to Mr. BENTZ's in the evening; went from there home; Mrs. STEWART was there; we talked a few minutes when she left; after Mrs. STEWART left I think I had to take care of my horses; think I went into BOOTH's; staid around a little while, then think I went and closed the store; I was not at the Union Depot on Friday night, Jan. 6; was not in any car, nor on the bridge; I did not see HALPINE or discharge any pistol at him on that night; the nearest I was to the depot was the corner of Swan and Lumber streets; did not know HALPINE heard of the robbery at half-past six o'clock the next morning; I read a part of the account, and gave the paper to VALLIANT; then opened the store; then came back and talked about the robbery; at that time my thumb was sore; my thumb was also deformed, was assisting a conductor in putting a passenger off the train when he got my thumb in his mouth and bit it; it was in 18[illegible]; the character of my business was the making of pies, cakes and bread at the time of the robbery; business was brisk; took in over $60 the day before New Year's; used to make my collections on Monday; on Saturday, Jan. 7, I received from Mr. BOOTH $5 [illegible]; I made the collections on Monday, the 9th; collected between $44 and $45 on the 9th of January; the collections were in fractional currency—five-cent pieces and pennies; I had $300 in one lot on Friday, the 6th of January; I had it since the September previous; it was money I had saved from my dealings in fruit the previous Summer; I intended to keep that as a fund to speculate; I paid $150 out of it to TAYLOR & LENGENFELTER on Saturday, 7th; paid to Mr. FARR $26 on policy of life insurance that day; also paid Gas Company's bill of $24 or $25 that day; I left home about four o'clock on Wednesday morning; Mr. DAVENPORT came on Tuesday night, and asked me what good friends I had in the Exchange Company; I told him I guessed they were all good friends; he said he heard at GREEN's that I had been arrested; I went to supper; when Mr. BOOTH came in, he said, "Hello, FILKINS, you have got out pretty quick for a man that was arrested;" a woman came in and said, "I thought you was arrested;" it was hallooed upstairs at the *Journal* office; I went back to my supper, where my wife and child sat crying; Mr. and Mrs. CARROLL came in; VALLIANT also came in; he said FILKINS are you mad at me? I told him I was not; I told him I was suspected of the robbery; he said he had heard of it; he then took his things and went away; I went to bed and got up at half-past two o'clock, mixed the bread, then changed my clothes; went out about four o'clock; I don't know why I went; my wife laid on my arm all night crying, and my child in back part of the bed was also crying; I had no knife; I took the broken shoemaker's knife; the knife had not before been off the premises; I took $170 50 when I left; I left about $16 home; it was taken from the drawer the night before, and placed in two boxes—one a cigar-box, and the other one a box for candy; I placed them under the bed; the boxes were used to keep change in; it was my usual custom to put the boxes away; think I had my moustache taken off in July last; have not had it taken off since; never had it trimmed; I shaved clean in July last; first my chin whiskers, then the side whiskers, then the moustache; did not have them all taken off at the same time; I was taken off the train at the Horse Railroad stables, and brought down to the city in a hack, and taken to the jail; did not have any opportunity to send for or consult with counsel before the examination was commenced; I think I was taken to the hospital on Friday morning, about 8 o'clock; Detectives HALE and BRENNAN came after me; they shackled me and told me they were going to take me to the hospital; I was taken into a room where Dr. ARMSBY and the District-Attorney were; in a few minutes we walked upstairs, and I was marched up alongside of HALPINE; Dr. ARMSBY introduced Mr. PECKHAM to HALPINE, when they both walked away; he asked me if I had ever seen him before; I told him I thought I had seen him in the Central Railroad yard; I then asked him if he had ever seen me before; he said, "I think you are the man who entered my car two weeks ago to-night, and said your name was JONES;" I told him he was mistaken; he said, "I am satisfied;" I then asked him how he was satisfied; Mrs. HALPINE said he was deaf; I said it was necessary I should know how he was satisfied; I was then taken away; I did not ask HALPINE if I looked as I did that night; was not notified that I was to be taken there; Dr. HAILES was there besides Dr. ARMSBY, the District-Attorney, HALPINE and his wife, and HALE and BRENNAN.

The next witness was T. W. SARGENT, conductor of the train, testified that HALPINE gave a description of the robber when he was taken from the car, which he reduced to writing on the train. The description does not at all agree with FILKIN's appearance.

ARGRANT testified that HALPIN told him the robber had a black mustache and thin whiskers and was a medium-sized man. His non-examination was not concluded. FILKINS testified, it only occurred to him to run away about five minutes before he left. He left on account of the suspicion against him. He declined to answer questions as to whether he had been in the habit of gambling on Sundays and other days, on the ground that it might tend to disgrace or criminate him.

The Hours of Labor—Letter from the Poet Whittier.

AMESBURY, 3d Mo., 6, 1871.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

My attention has just been called to a report of evidence before the Legislative Labor Committee, in which, to my great surprise, my name is introduced in such a way as to imply that I am opposed to the reduction of the hours of labor. No one who knows me needs any assurance that this is an entire misapprehension of my position. With a desire to be just to all parties, my sympathies are with the laboring classes; and while for that very reason I regret any action on their part impolitic or unjustifiable, in the way of exaggerated statements, threats or coercion, I heartily wish to see the hours of labor reduced throughout the country, just as far as the mutual and inseparable interests of labor and capital will warrant.

I do not know what the temptations of a mill-owner may be; but if an inscrutable Providence had seen fit to subject me to the trial, I hope that, with a natural and pardonable interest in the dividends, I should have regarded as a paramount importance the health and well-being of the men and women whose labor, in conjunction with my capital, produced them.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Coachman Who Was to be a Gentleman—Trial of Andrus in Bridgeport.

From the Hartford Courant, March 9.

At the trial of SAMUEL F. ANDRUS in Bridgeport yesterday both Mrs. GRIDLEY and her daughter testified. They swore they never knew that the accused had been in the State Prison, but soon after Chief of Police CHAMBERLIN was called as a witness, and declared that the GRIDLEYS had called upon him twice, and he told them all about the career of SAMMY. Miss GRIDLEY swore that she never suspected ANDRUS of being a thief, until they went to Bridgeport, when, as is alleged in the present charge, he appropriated $3,000 of the money, whereupon the counsel for the defense produced the affidavit signed by her, and setting forth that ANDRUS stole $3,000 in West Hartford, the time of the theft antedating the one alleged. NETTIE was confused when the affidavit was brought out, and said she signed it because her friends told her to. From all accounts the trial was an unusually rich one, the witnesses for the prosecution contradicting themselves and making so many singular statements as to cause an uproar in Court, which affected the jury as well as spectators. Today the accused will testify, but he has cautioned his counsel not to question him too closely about his affairs with the GRIDLEYS, as he does not, for their sake, care to make a clean expose of his relations to them.

The Town Meetings—Supervisors Elected.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening gives the following aggregates of the returns of the town elections thus far reported, showing very gratifying results:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Cayuga, in part	13	6	Orange	8	13
Chemung	3	8	Oneida	21	13
Columbia	7	12	Oswego	19	11
Erie, Co. towns	23	2?	Rensselaer	8	21
Genesee	6	6	Saratoga	14	6
Monroe	17	16	Yates	8	1
Ontario, in part	7	3			

The Funeral of Senator Lyons.

A convention of the various colored societies was held last night, in Spring-street, to devise measures to attend the funeral of ISAAC L. LYONS, (colored,) late Senator of Virginia. Fifteen different organizations were represented, and it was resolved to form in a body and go to Williamsburg to attend his funeral. WM. B. MANSFIELD was appointed Grand Marshal of the military, and Mr. DAVID JACKSON of the civil portion of the procession.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1871, the only trustworthy hand-book of the British Parliament, is now on sale at BRENTANO's, (No. 33 Union-square. It is a work of the highest authority, and gives all the information which can possibly be desired in reference to the British Parliament. Mr. BRENTANO has also imported a handy little book of domestic medicine entitled *Till the Doctor Comes.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK's THEATRE.

A sprightly performance of the always-popular "Serious Family" was seen, last night, at Wallack's. This comedy is always singularly attractive. We note a change in the cast on the present occasion—the retirement of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES involving the substitution in the *Widow Delmaine* of Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS. The lady was kindly greeted, last night, by the audience, and discharged her task to their manifest satisfaction. This evening "Money" is to be acted for the last time; to-morrow afternoon, for the matinée, "Ours" may be witnessed, and on Saturday is promised Mr. BROUGHAM's comedy of "Romance and Reality."

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Saratoga" has now pursued the even tenor of its way for three months at the Fifth-avenue, and, although its withdrawal has more than once been threatened, the piece still holds the bills. We observe that Miss LINDA DIETZ has lately played *Effie Remington* in place of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT. Miss DIETZ has improved the opportunity with grace and energy, and has shown decided progress in so doing. Mr. DALY is still preparing "Jezebel," and professes to intend shortly to launch Mr. BOUCICAULT's heroine upon the town; but really, he has cried "Wolf" so often that we shall believe in the withdrawal of "Saratoga" when we see it—not before. A special matinée will be offered at that house next Wednesday in aid of the Foundling Asylum.

STADT THEATRE.

It should not be forgotten that this is the last week of that admirable artist, Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, at the Stadt Theatre. A series of German plays, that has been quite unprecedented in the United States for number and variety, no less than for the talent with which they have been illustrated, now draws to its close. To-night "Die Nibelungen" is to be given, when Mme. SEEBACH will appear as *Brunhild*, and Mme. VIERECK as *Brunhild*. On Monday there will be a "Grand Peace Festival" at this house, in honor of the cessation of hostilities between France and Germany.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The final performances of "G. L. Richelieu" are now occurring at the Olympic Theatre. Week after next, at latest, Mr. DALY's new drama of "Horizon," of which the leading part, we hear, has been written for Mr. FOX, will follow the travesty of "Richelieu." Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and Miss AGNES ETHEL are referred to as being supplied with rôles in "Horizon," the scenery for which Mr. HAYES is now giving the finishing touches.

WOOD's MUSEUM.

The performance at Wood's Museum this evening is for the benefit of Mr. EDWARD EDDY, whose engagement at this house ends with the present week. "The Dead Heart," an improved sensational drama, has been acted since Monday. The coming week at the Museum will be filled by representations of "Across the Continent," a comprehensive melodrama, with which Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON has alternately appalled and delighted the play-goers of neighboring States.

MISS JANAUSCHEK.

Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK has just now terminated a most successful series of performances in St. Louis. Friday, "The Winter's Tale" was acted to an audience that filled the Olympic Theatre. At the Saturday matinée "Mary Stuart" was given, and in the evening "Macbeth" was played. Eight entertainments produced, we learn, $18,000. Miss JANAUSCHEK will henceforward have the support of Mr. E. SHEWELL, instead of that of Mr. ROBINSON.

Musical.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

At the final rehearsal on Wednesday, preceding the concert of to-morrow night, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG was the solo performer. At the concert, forty members from the male chorus of the Vocal Society of New-York and the Mendelssohn Club, will also appear. HAYDN's Twelfth Symphony, WAGNER's "Faust," and MENDELSSOHN's "Meeresstille" are the orchestral selections.

IN THE TOILS.

Judge Bedford Arraigns a Lawyer for Fraudulent Practice—Mysteries and Miseries of Criminal Lawyers—How They Fleece Their Victims.

The Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was the scene of an extraordinary sensation. While the jury were discussing the evidence in the case of a pork and sausage thief, a very peculiar-looking person among the four-and-twenty lawyers arose and stood waiting to catch the ear of the Court. He was slightly made, plainly dressed, and, perhaps, forty years of age. With one hand upon the table, he stood swaying to and fro in an embarrassed manner, while the other tremulously fumbled a paper. It was Mr. E. J. ANDERSON, against whose professional integrity severe assertions have been made. He commenced to address the Court: "May it please your Honor, I have a statement here that I wish to make, which——" Judge BEDFORD, interrupting him at this point, said: "Mr. ANDERSON, this Court cannot receive any statement from you, nor allow you to practice at this Bar until you have fully exonerated yourself from the serious charges that have been made against your character, here and before the Grand Jury." "But, you Honor," (continued ANDERSON,) "this statement will explain——" "This is not the time and place for that. The Grand Jury will attend to that," again interrupted the Judge. ANDERSON bowed his head and glided from the room. Soon after the Grand Jury were ushered in the Court, and presented a bill against him for misdemeanor, charging "that he did, wilfully, unlawfully, fraudulently, and with intent to deceive, obtain money from JOHN ARNSON and JOHN TINKHAM, promising to defend them, which he did not do." There are two separate indictments, one from each of the alleged defrauded men. Judge BEDFORD promptly signed a bench warrant, whereon he was arrested by Capt. MCCLOSKEY. A profound sensation was caused by the entrance of captor and prisoner. ANDERSON eagerly examined the indictments, and pleaded "not guilty" to both. He then asked that the amount of bail be fixed. But when Judge BEDFORD named $5,000 as the sum, the prisoner seemed less confident. He stated that he could not procure that bail. He was then committed for trial, and immediately was taken to the Tombs.

He has stated in self-defense that when he presented the sailors' orders to their Captain the latter repudiated payment, and having no retaining fee, he (ANDERSON) did not appear in the case. He has been incarcerated on other occasions once or twice in the Tombs and in Eldridge-street Jail, and was also driven from Judge DOWLING's Court for certain irregularities which were charged against him. He will probably be arraigned for trial this morning.

The operations of the reptiles of humanity known as "shysters" are cruel, heartless, depraved, and dishonest, almost beyond credence. Some of them gain access to imprisoned persons, or send word to them that they can for a stipulated sum save them from the consequences of their crimes, either by their professional dexterity or by manipulation of the officers of the law. Recently a poor widow, in the hope of saving an erring son, sold her sewing-machine and jewelry—nearly all she had—and was left pitiably destitute at the commencement of Winter. The shyster, as usual did nothing. Families have sold everything and been brought to the very verge of starvation by similar frauds, and dared not look for redress. One man by mistake paid $300 to one of these rascals—(of the same name as his own lawyer)—and never recovered it. The very clothes from the prisoners' persons, family trinkets, souvenirs heir-looms, &c., have thus been ruthlessly taken and their cases abandoned. Several of these "shysters" will probably be indicted and if found guilty sent to break stone at Sing Sing.

Lunacy and Legislation—Lecture by Dr. Parsons.

Before the Medico-Legal Society a most interesting and valuable paper was read last night by Dr. R. L. PARSONS. It treated of lunacy and legislation, dwelling upon the nature of insanity, or of what legislation has done to protect the public from its victims, and what it ought to do to prevent the public from being victimized by it. Not only was it a convenient way to get rid of troublesome friends or relatives, who stood in the way sometimes of unlawful ambition or cupidity, to swear them into the Lunatic Asylum, but outrageous criminals used insanity notoriously as a defense. Lunacy should be just so closely hedged by legislation that no commitments should be made until the person whom it was sought to confine had been most cautiously examined not only as to his physical and mental condition, but as to circumstances in his life, or that of his ancestors, that might occasion mental aberration. In the case of criminals pleading diseased minds, a Commissioner should be appointed by law who was capable not only of analyzing his mental condition, but who, understanding the law bearing upon the case, should make the decision now intrusted to juries.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Sunday Edition

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

MOST READABLE FAMILY PAPER

IN THE CITY.

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We would respectfully announce our REMOVAL from No. 633 Broadway to No. 29 5th-av., one door above 10th-st. Our Spring style Silk HAT introduced March 1. PRICE OF BEST QUALITY REDUCED TO $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.

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CHAMPAGNES.

A well-assorted invoice of these superior wines just received and for sale, with all first-class dealers in wines here.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent in the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1871.

Pattern Bonnets and Hats

for Spring now ready,
at Wholesale.
E. A. MORRISON,
No. 327 Broadway.

Royal Havana—Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address MCINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 30 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established, 1840.

Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $7.

Phrenological Examinations at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuits.

MARRIED.

PURVES—FLEMING.—On Wednesday, March [illegible], by Rev. Wm. [illegible], ROBERT PURVES to ANNIE [illegible], all of this City. No cards. [illegible]

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, March 9, EDWARD ANDERSON, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, March 9, AMELIA, daughter of the late Stephen Allen, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Pilgrim's Baptist Church, in West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BURRELL.—At No. 61 East 20th-st., on the 8th of March, 1871, SUSAN J. BURRELL, aged 79 years.

Funeral on Friday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

Jamaica, West India, papers will please copy.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, March 9, ELIZA A. [illegible], wife of Vincent Chapman, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st.

FOX.—At the Everett House, in this City, on the [illegible] of March, WILLIAM W. FOX, in the [illegible] year of his age.

GOURAUD.—Tuesday, March 7, CHARLES, infant daughter of George E. and Florence W. Gouraud.

MCKNIGHT.—On the 9th inst. MARIA, widow of J. M. S. McKnight, M. D.

Funeral services from the residence of her son, Charles S. McKnight, in Poughkeepsie, on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, on Thursday, March 9, GEORGE M. MASTERTON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 7, Mrs. ELIZA J. B., wife of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray.

Funeral on Friday, March 10, at 2½ P. M., from her late residence.

[illegible]—On Wednesday, March 8, 1871, DANIEL [illegible], aged 57 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, [illegible], Paterson, N. J. Friends desirous of attending the services will be met at the 1½ P. M. Erie train, foot of Chambers-st., on the arrival in Paterson. The friends wishing to see the remains will have an opportunity to do so at the residence of Mr. H. Pollock, No. [illegible] Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

STRANGE.—At Ingleside, Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, 8th March, MARY BRUYON, the beloved mother of E. B. and A. B. Strange, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 11th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train per Hudson River Railroad.

WALTERS.—On Tuesday, March 7, MARTIN WALTERS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Chestnut-st. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to Eleventh-street Cemetery for interment.

WOOD.—At Albany, [illegible], March [illegible], [illegible], of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

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IN THE CITY.

ANOTHER SUNBEAM.

"As matters now run, the editor of the *Evening Telegram* would do well to make some arrangement by which he could secure the metal pages of THE GLOBE, and thus save the cost of putting into type the news which he has stolen. Yesterday's *Telegram* was a mere reprint of Tuesday's GLOBE."—*The Sun, March 8, 1871.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 11, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½, on WEDNESDAY at 12, on THURSDAY at 12, and on SATURDAY at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 17. Tickets $22. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,294.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARK TWAIN'S INNOCENTS ABROAD. 8vo, cloth, extra, 651 pp. $3 50
MARK TWAIN'S (burlesque) AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; paper 25
WIND AND WHIRLWIND. A novel. By THOS. WHITE. 12mo, cloth, 380 pp. 1 50
THE OLD MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK. By WALTER BARRETT. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth 6 00

Sent by mail or express on receipt of price.

M. DOOLADY, Agent, No. 98 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Bleecker Buildings. Important business will be transacted. By order of

JAS. CUMMINGS, President.

SAMUEL B. LAKE, } Secretaries.
JOHN ROSS, Jr., }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at the new head-quarters, Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, between 2d and 3d sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 10, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

EUGENE MARTIN, President.

FITCH R. LUDLAM, } Secretaries.
ADAM FAHS, }

PLANTING IN GEORGIA.

A Later Season than Usual—The Farmers Returning to Old Customs—A Small Cotton Crop Probable—Home-Raised Meat—Sheep Raising—Poverty and Dullness of Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT VALLEY, HOUSTON COUNTY, Ga., Monday, Feb. 20, 1871.

The heavy rains during the past fortnight have so saturated the ground, swelled the rivers and streams and injured the roads as to interrupt completely all farming operations. The consequence is that planting this year will be later than usual. Very few have been so fortunate as to have broken up their land in the Fall, and since Christmas, what with the unperformed work of picking the cotton crop, and the difficulty in hiring laborers and inducing them, when hired, to go to work, the preparation of the soil for the crops is to a very great extent still to be done.

THE FARMERS MOVING BACKWARD.

The great discouragement—the ruling low price of cotton—and the severe monetary depression which has followed, have tended in no small degree to make farmers abandon the improved system of agriculture, which they were generally beginning to adopt, and not only have they resolved not to use any commercial manures this year, but they have also given up the use of the subsoil plow and the careful preparation of the ground, which in 1870 contributed quite as much, in my opinion, to the abundant yield as the fertilizers which they used so liberally. It necessarily involves considerable labor, trouble and expense, and a very large increase of mule power to subsoil the corn and cotton land even partially. This labor and expense many cannot afford. Even though satisfied of its advantages, they are unable to do it. Just as a consumptive pauper, whose physician recommends him to spend the Winter in Madeira, may be satisfied that a residence in Funchal would restore his health, but he is obliged, *ex necessitate rei*, to make up his mind to die in the poor-house. Then, again, others who were induced to try the fertilizers and subsoiling last year, in the belief that they would make a big crop and become rich by the sale of their cotton, have found that they made the crop, but are poor, and now attribute all the blame to the expensive fertilizers and preparation of the soil, and are determined to return to the "old way"—scratch plowing and no manure—believing that "more money is to be made at it" than in the new way. Of course, the fallacy of this reasoning is apparent, and can be exposed by any one who who will take time to think coolly; but it is not the less true that there are very many who are trying to make themselves believe that they are wise in returning to the scooter plow, and in refusing to return to the earth a single particle of the fertilizing properties of which it has been deprived by a succession of crops.

THE PROBABLE COTTON YIELD.

All this together, late season, imperfect plowing, no subsoiling and no manure, will necessarily diminish materially the acreable yield. The number of acres planted may be equal to that of last year, and the amount of labor may be the same, but the crops will be smaller and less remunerative. My observation and information confirm me in the belief that the cotton area will be from a third to a half less than that of 1870, and it is a moderate calculation that the cotton crop of Georgia, even if the season is propitious, will be at least a third less than this year. My own opinion is that the use of fertilizers and subsoil plows doubled the natural production in 1870. Curtail the area of this year, use no manure, and scratch the ground, and it is easy to see what the result must be. Here and there I find a planter who has bought good manures, and is determined to subsoil every acre he plants, but these votaries of improvement are "like angels' visits, few and far between."

HOME-RAISED MEAT.

Since the war, raising hogs enough to provide meat for the plantations has been almost entirely given up as impossible. Not one in a hundred has raised his own meat since 1865. The reason generally given was that the dishonesty of the negroes rendered it impossible to raise hogs profitably. Hired in a majority of cases for a share of the crop and to pay for their own provisions, some of them diminished their expenses by killing planters' hogs wherever found. It has been the practice of planters to allow their hogs to range in their woods and uncultivated lands, and they are seldom taken up and counted until the time comes to put them up to fatten. In this way, those who desired to steal had every opportunity to supply their larders without having any butcher's bill to pay. Now that money has become so scarce that provisions cannot be bought in the Western markets, and now that factors and commission merchants can no longer make advances even at two and a half per cent. a month, the only thing to be done is to raise meat at home, and already I find many of my acquaintances taking steps to do so. It will be an immense saving, and will cost but little trouble.

SHEEP RAISING.

I find also a growing desire in middle and northern Georgia to try sheep raising as an industry. I am sure it will be immensely profitable, both in meat and wool. There are thousands and thousands of acres of land unfit for cultivation in field crops which would give abundant pasture for sheep, and which could be thus so enriched, as in many counties in England, as to be soon as fertile land as any in the State. The attention of agriculturists has been recently drawn to this subject by eminent writers, and steps are being taken to introduce improved breeds of sheep. The merino seems the favorite.

BUSINESS WRETCHEDLY DULL.

I never remember business so dull and trade so slack as it is now. Every one is complaining. There is little or no travel. The drummers are in despair. The most artistic display of the most tempting samples produces no effect but a gruff announcement that there is no money to buy goods. The quack doctors and itinerant venders of patent panaceas, who generally find crowds of gulls who are ready to spend their last fractional shin-plaster to buy some swindling "pain-killer," guaranteed to cure cramp-colic, draw teeth, eradicate gout and remove bunions at one application, or "the money will be refunded,"—are disconsolate and are changing their quarters mysteriously, leaving their hotel bills and accounts for printing in a worse condition than the purchasers of their nostrums. Even a circus, with a balloon attachment and an elephant, formerly the property of the Imaum of Muscat, fails to draw. Even the negroes are poor. But the most unhappy of all are the traveling agents of the much-smelling compounds called fertilizers. They are in despair. Even "extraordinary inducements" and the most philanthropic efforts have failed. The stoppers are not removed from the beautiful glass bottles of samples. Before the benevolent venders have time to remove them, they are told "We don't want no goanner," in tones which do not warrant argument or remonstrance.

QUONDAM.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans—Estimated Loss, $100,000—Power's Statue of Washington Ruined.

New-Orleans papers say that early on Sunday morning last, fire broke out in the building of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association in that city, used for the display of machinery, and rapidly destroyed all the buildings used for the annual exhibitions. The burned buildings cost about $85,000, and consisted of the splendid octagonal structure, 80 feet in diameter by 60 feet in height; the two wings, each 50 feet wide by 150 in length and 22 in height, together with the building known as Department A, 100 feet long by 30 wide. In the centre of the octagonal building stood HIRAM POWERS' much-admired statue of WASHINGTON, which, despite the most strenuous and gallant exertions of the firemen, assisted by many citizens, became a prey to the devouring element. This work of art, the property of the State, was valued at $10,000. It was carried off by BUTLER after the fall of Baton Rouge in 1862, and sent to Washington City, where it remained to within a year ago, when, at the solicitation and through the efforts of Gov. WARMOTH and Senator KELLOGG, it was returned to us. We now have no work of the great American sculptor in our State, but we are glad to say our art-appreciating people will not long be deprived of this great pleasure. The magnificent statue of FRANKLIN, contracted for by the New-Orleans *Times*, is now undergoing the last finishing touches under the fingers of the same distinguished artist, and toward the close of the present year will be received in our city, should no unfortuitous circumstance occur. Gov. WARMOTH was present and expressed himself disappointed by the destruction of the statue of WASHINGTON, which he had loaned to the Association for a decoration of their Fair.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 9, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Fourteen first-class dwellings, south side Sixty-second-street, 80 feet east of Lexington-avenue, four stories, 17 by 50; HENRY SEGER, owner.

Twelve first-class dwellings, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, three stories and basement, 16.8 by 50; NICHOLAS McCOOL, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-first-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 16 by 48; C. SMITH, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-third-street, 264 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 20 by 58; C. SMITH, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 15 by 50; BERNARD KAVANAGH, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 225 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 58; C. W. LYSTER, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, west side of Fifty-third-street, 255 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; BRYAN McKENNY, owner.

OHIO STONE FRONT.

Nine apartment dwellings, east side of Ninth-avenue, block front between Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, five stories, 223 by 75, 722 by 55; JOHN F. BETZ, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One first-class store, No. 82 Franklin-street, five stories, 25 by 100; J. W. POWERS, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side Eighty-eighth-street, 87 feet west of Avenue A, three stories, 20 by 40; EDWARD MOOG, owner.

Four second-class dwellings, west side of Eighth-avenue, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street, two stories, 18, 17 by 60, 20, 50 by 26; WM. BEDELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street, three stories, 2.53 by 59; A. WOODWORTH, owner.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Sixth-avenue, 70 feet north of One hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 11 by 52; CHARLES BURNETT, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-first-street, 55 feet west of Tenth-avenue, three stories and basement, 25 by 20.5; STEPHEN A. STOFFORD, owner.

Three tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Ninth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 55; JAS. GILMORE, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 300 feet east of Second-avenue, two stories, 24 by 30; CORNELIUS CROWE, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 73 Second-street, five stories, 25 by 52; C. GRIESLER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 175 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 60; MICHAEL DOOLEY, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Second-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; AMBROSE M. PARSONS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Forty-first-street, 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 58; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement, north-west corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, four stories, 25.5 by 52; HENRY SIMONS, owner.

One store and tenement, Nos. 29 and 31 Bayard-street, five stories, 53.4 by 48.6; F. FINCK, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 122 Stanton-street, five stories, 25 by 60; HADEN, WILSON & WIMANS, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 109 Sheriff-street, five stories, 30 by 54; HADEN, WILSON & WIMANS, owners.

One second-class store, south side First-street, two stories, 26 by 34; THOMAS MAHONEY, owner.

One factory, No. 124 Forsyth-street, one story, 25 by 12; G. LINCKE, owner.

One factory, Nos. 552, 554, 556 and 558 West Thirty-third-street, two stories, 100 by 27.6; W. G. BROWNING, owner.

One factory, No. 60 Third-avenue, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 35; OWEN MURPHY, owner.

One stable, Nos. 247, 249, 251 and 253 West Twentieth-street, (rear,) two stories, 83 by 13; WM. E. MERRITT, owner.

One stable, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, two stories, 100 by 100; JACKS & IRVIN, owners.

One stable, No. 271 West Twelfth-street, (rear,) three stories, 27 by 39; ROBERT McCLEERY, owner.

One stable, north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, one story, 28 by 25; Mr. KRATZ, owner.

One stable, north side of Gansevoort-street, 127 feet 6 inches east of Washington-street, one story, 38.8 by 20.3; ALFRED C. HOE, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One stable, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 400 feet west of Sixth-avenue, two stories, 30 by 16 feet; E. B. STEAD, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	85	Second-class dwellings	7
Brown-stone fronts	41	Tenement-houses	5
Ohio-stone fronts	9	Stores and tenements	10
Iron front	1	First-class stores	1
Brick fronts	33	Second-class stores	1
Frame building	1	Factories	3
First-class dwellings	42	Stables	6
Apartment dwellings	9		

Another "French Flat" Projected—Description of the Proposed Building.

Among the new buildings proposed for erection in this City this season is another of those fast-becoming popular buildings, termed French Flats or apartment houses. The location of the projected structure is on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and the building will cover the entire front of the block, 200 feet, with an average depth of 75 feet. The material to be used in construction is Ohio stone, and the architectural design being quite elaborate, the building, when completed, will present a highly ornamental appearance. Unlike this class of hotels, the new structure will be composed of nine distinct houses, those on each corner being 23 feet front, and the others 22 feet each, the whole surmounted with a Mansard roof, with towers on the ends and in the centre. Four stories in height, the first will be devoted to business purposes, being divided into stores; the second and third respectively of each house into dwellings adapted for the use of one family, and entirely distinct from each other, while the fourth story will be so arranged as to accommodate the servants of the different occupants, &c. Apartments for eighteen families will thus be provided. The total estimated cost of the building is $150,000. The owner is Mr. JOHN F. BETZ, of Philadelphia, Penn., and the architect Dr. J. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 9, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store and dwelling, No. 156 Rivington-street, two and a half stories, 26 by 40, one and a half stories to be altered; PETER GRAMONT, owner.

One brick store, No. 130 William-street, four stories, 25 by 114, damaged by fire, to be repaired; estate of A. B. & D. SANDS, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 159 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, three stories, 22 by 32, one story to be added with Mansard roof; HUGH H. MOORE, owner.

One brick building, No. 26 East Fourteenth-street, five stories, 25 by 76, store to be made on first floor and generally remodeled for business purposes; J. P. G. FOSTER, owner.

Four brick dwellings, Nos. 215, 217, 219 and 221 West Thirtieth-street, two stories and basement, 22 by 36, one story to be added to each house; C. T. CROMWELL, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, south-east corner Broome and Allen streets, one-half story to be added; B. W. FLOYD, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 6 Marion-street, two stories and attic, 18 by 36, one and one-half stories to be added, and store to be made in basement; PETER MONAGHAN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 301 East Eleventh-street, four stories, 20 by 45, one story to be added; HENRY WEHLE, owner.

One frame store and dwelling, north-west corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, two stories, 50 by 26, extension in rear 10 by 18; H. MASON DIEHMAN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 232 West Twenty-fourth-street, two stories, 18 by 34, one story to be added, with Mansard roof and extension in rear; MISS GREEN, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 115 and 113 East Broadway, three and one-half stories, 32 by 29 each, one-half story to be added to each house; JOSEPH HUBER, owner.

One brick slaughter-house, north-east corner of First-avenue and Forty-third-street, three stories, 66 by 100, damaged by fire, to be repaired; DAVIS & HARRINGTON, owners.

One brick dwelling, No. 347 Greenwich-street, four stories, 22 by 40, store to be made on first floor; CHARLES VON EIFF, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 109 Attorney-street, two and a half stories, 20 by 40, one-half story to be added; JACOB HULL, owner.

One brick store, No. 8 Burling-slip, four stories, 27 by 47, interior to be remodeled for offices; LUCIUS HART, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 680 Sixth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 64, extension on first floor, (rear,) 20 by 26, and 12 feet in height; R. A. WITTHAUS, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 269 West Twelfth-street, two stories and basement, 22 by 26, two stories to be added and extension on west side, 9 by 26, four stories in height; ROBT. McCLEERY, owner.

One brick front and frame dwelling, No. 271 West Twelfth-street, two and a half stories, 22 by 23; one and a half stories to be added and extension built on rear 17 by 22, four stories in height; ROBERT McCLEERY, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 30 Stanton-street, three stories, 18.8 by 34; extension on rear 18.8 by 14, 12 feet in height; JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 317 Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; store to be made on first floor; Mr. KAUFMAN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 9, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Catharine-street, No. 73, JOHN P. MOORE, owner; west wall cracked and bulged.

Oak-street, No. 13, PETER A. H. JACKSON, agent; unsafe north wall and foundation, building settled.

Mercer-street, No. 168, S. BREWSTER, owner; rear extension dangerously unsafe.

West Forty-fifth-street, No. 140, Mrs. MURRAY, owner; west gable wall not properly supported.

Prince-street, No. 161, Mrs. ELIZABETH WELSH, owner; west gable wall out of plumb.

Pearl-street, No. 289, ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, owner; rear extension badly cracked.

Eleventh-avenue, Nos. 531 and 533, T. M. CURREY, owner, rear walls sprung and cracked, generally unsafe.

William-street, No. 116, R. L. STUART, owner; floor beams on first story rotted out of walls.

Avenue D, No. 9, Mrs. DOREMUS, owner; front and rear walls, and foundation cracked and settled.

Burling-slip, No. 27, Codwise estate, owner; front wall sprung and bulged badly.

South-street, No. 88, Codwise estate, owner; front wall cracked and sprung, west gable and east wall bulged.

South-street, No. 89, Codwise estate, owner; rear wall settled and cracked.

Chatham-street, Nos. 94 and 96, THOMAS DONOHUE, owner; balustrade on front rotten.

Chatham-street, Nos. 102 and 104, E. JAPHA, owner, cornice on the front rotten.

Chatham-street, No. 106, NORMAN NEWMAN, owner; cornice on front rotten.

Robinson-street, Nos. 71 and 73, T. BALDWIN, Jr., agent; partition wall settled, front wall cracked, lintels broken.

Bleecker-street, No. 137, rear, DAVID BROWN, owner; walls cracked and bond broke, dangerously unsafe.

Second-avenue, building, west side, 126 feet south of south-west corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, NICHOLAS MOORE, owner; foundation wall settled, dangerously unsafe.

Washington-street, No. 157, CHARLES DENNISON, owner; dangerously overhanging north wall.

Washington-street, No. 159, Mrs. RUCKMAN, owner; southerly wall overhanging and dangerously unsafe.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Pike-street, No. 27, Mrs. F. Beekman, owner; Pike-street, No. 28, Bringer Ware, owner; Gold-street, No. 44, John G. Lager, owner; Monroe-street, No. 29, Patrick Hayes, owner; Hamilton-street, No. 35, Mrs. Neil, owner; Second-avenue No. 26, Fred Johnson, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 243, Columbia College, owner; West Broadway, Nos. 60 and 62, John Purcell, owner; Madison-street, No. 34, Catherine O'Neil, owner; Madison-street, No. 36, Wm. Churchill, owner; Madison-street, No. 88, Enne Laffey, lessee; Chatham-street, No. 66, W. R. Janeway, owner; Pearl-street, No. 457, W. R. Janeway, owner; Pearl-street, No. 453, Wm. Boyd, owner; Pearl-street, No. 469, W. R. Janeway, owner; Eleventh-avenue, building, west side, 60 feet north of Twenty-fourth-street, Peetis & Bogert, owners; Leonard-street, Nos. 154 and 156, Mrs. C. Brookhausen, owner; City Hall-place, No. 6, W. R. Janeway, owner; Market-street, No. 27, John Fay, owner; Market-street, No. 33, Mary H. Burgess, owner; Front-street, No. 77, W. W. Todd, owner; Market-street, No. 35, T. J. McCahill, owner; Pearl-street, No. 43, Wm. Boyd, owner; Market-street, No. 26, Francis Meehan, agent; Front-street, No. 79, Moses Taylor, owner; John-street, Nos. 32 and 34, Wm. Melville, agent; Water-street, No. 154, Walter Boune, owner.

NAVAL NEWS.

Arrival of the Corvette Ticonderoga—Correct List of Her Officers—The California Detained by the Fog.

The United States corvette *Ticonderoga*, third rate, ten guns, 1,019 tons, Commander OSCAR C. BADGER, arrived at this port at a late hour on Wednesday night from Boston. Her passage from that port, which she left on the 5th inst., was marked by no very noticeable event. She encountered pretty fresh weather, with considerable sea. Her behavior was excellent, and it is thought that she will maintain her old reputation of being a good sea-boat, tolerably fast under steam and a fair sailer. The *Ticonderoga* has been thoroughly rebuilt and considerably altered since she returned from her last cruise in European waters. She is now ship-rigged, and will hereafter perform her cruising under sail.

The future destination of the ship is not positively known, but it is rumored and believed that she will relieve the gun-boat *Shawmut* as Port Admiral's flag-ship, which is said to be destined for the South Atlantic Squadron. The *Ticonderoga* will then probably remain here until the paddle-wheel dispatch steamer *Frolic* is repaired and made ready to relieve the *Ticonderoga*, and resume her old position as flag-ship of the Port of New-York.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Ticonderoga*:

Commander Oscar C. Badger, commanding; Lieut.-Commander B. F. Day, Executive Officer; Lieut.-Commander E. S. Keyser, Navigator; Lieutenant, George Talcott, jr.; Masters, George C. Clay, R. Clover, C. G. Allibone; Surgeon, E. S. Matthews; Pay-master, F. H. Hinman; Chief-Engineer, Clark Fisher; First Assistant Engineer, L. W. Robinson; Assistant Surgeon, Adam Mackie; Second Lieutenant Marines, A. L. Watson; Midshipmen, Samuel P. Cornly, W. F. Bulkley, S. H. May; Boatswain, John Burrows; Sailmaker, George W. Gett; Carpenter, Warren Barnard; Gunner, Felix Cassidy; Captain's Clerk, Ephriam Brown; Paymaster's Clerk, H. W. H. Karcher.

The frigate *California*, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, was prevented from sailing yesterday by the storm and fog. She will probably drop down to the Lower Bay this morning and go to sea tomorrow, Friday being the traditionally unfavorable day to begin a voyage in any part of the world. So in order to satisfy the sailors, who have their superstitious notions pretty well fixed, the good frigate will not commence her long cruise until Saturday morning, when she will doubtless go over the bar at an early hour.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

Various Reports Presented—Permits Granted—Miscellaneous Business.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, J. T. AGNEW, Esq., in the chair, and Commissioners SMITH, WOOD, HUNT and HENRY present. The recommendation of the Executive Committee to advertise for bids for the removal of a sunken dock at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, was adopted.

It was decided to be unnecessary to make any changes on the water front at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, North River.

In response to R. B. CONNOLLY'S communication concerning the complaints of owners of vessels that had been damaged by the sunken dock at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River, it was resolved to advertise for bids for its removal. In response to Gen. McCLELLAN'S recommendation, with reference to the rebuilding of the same pier, his letter was ordered on file. Applications for the removal of the manure-yards, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, East River, and for an addition of fifteen feet to the House of Refuge Pier, at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River, so that steam-boats can land, were referred to the Executive Committee.

Superintendent WESTERVELT reported the great necessity for a new pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River; that there is none between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth streets, and that the expense of a first-class wharf of piles and heavy timber, 300 by 40 feet in extent—out to the pier line, would be about $14,000. The petition of W. P. BLODGETT and others to erect a new bulkhead between Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets, North River, and to erect a dumping place at Fifty-ninth-street, the same to be removed when the improvement is completed, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following were disposed of in the same manner: Reports of the dilapidated and dangerous condition of bulkheads at Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, East River; proposition of STEPHEN A. FROST to rebuild the westerly half of Pier No. 18, East River, within sixty days, at an expense of $7,000, if the Department will pay one half the amount; proposal of FREDERICK A. SOUTHMAYD to sell the northerly half of wharf between Franklin and North Moore streets, North River; application to drive piles and build platform fifteen feet from bulkhead of lessee's water-front, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, East River.

Permits were granted to CHAPMAN, HALL & Co., Pier No. 3 East River; M. J. STARR, on Pier No. 6 East River; H. J. DIMMOCK, on Pier No. 4 North River, to build sheds and offices on those piers. Piers at the foot of Forty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, North River, were ordered to be rebuilt. The Inspector of District No. 2, North River, was ordered to remove the shed and platform lately erected by CORNELIUS SEGUIN, on Pier No. 22, foot of Barclay-street, North River. (This is the same place where a former building was demolished by a strong force of laborers and Police.) The Board then went into Executive Session.

Cooper Union Free Night Classes—Attendance During February.

The following will show the average attendance to the Free Night Classes in Cooper Union during February:

Average attendance in School of Science	276
Average attendance in School of Art	683
Average attendance in School of Telegraphy	36
Average audience to Scientific Lectures	845
Average attendance to Oratory Class	100
Total	1,569

The new classes in English literature and the French language have been attended by average audiences of 200, 100 and over respectively, making over 1,800 persons instructed during February.

The average attendance in the Female School of Design, under the direction of VICTOR MERLIG and Miss CHILDE, has been over 80 daily—that of the engraving class for women 26. The number of visitors to the Free Reading Room was 29,363, and the number of books used 4,500.

One of Bergh's Officers Sued for False Imprisonment—Judgment for $1,000 Damages.

The case of JOHN BOUGH against ARCHIBALD H. CAMPBELL for false imprisonment, was yesterday tried before Judge TRACY in the Marine Court. The defendant, as one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested the plaintiff on June 30 last, for an alleged cruelty to his team at Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, and he was locked up and imprisoned until the following morning, when he was discharged by Judge SHANDLEY. He then instituted this action in the Superior Court to recover $5,000 damages, and the case was subsequently removed into this Court. On the trial it was testified that the defendant was very officious and acted in a boisterous manner when he arrested the plaintiff; that the plaintiff was the owner of the team, and that they became frightened at a car passing and attempted to run away, and BOUGH held them back) that he was placed in a cell which was infected with vermin, and he contracted a disease from it. The Sergeant of the Police Precinct testified to the arrest and imprisonment. The defense was that the plaintiff was acting cruelly in pulling and jerking his horses, and that the arrest was justifiable.

The Court awarded the plaintiff $1,000 damages. ALEX. H. REAVEY appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. JOHN G. BOYD for defendant.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday (March 9) was comparatively large, the market was "flat," as but few of the sales that were expected to take place were effected. Considerable property was offered, but for some unexplained reason the bidding was spiritless, and to those owning the real estate the general results profitless. The most important sale of the day was made by S. DINGEE & Co., who at public auction disposed of two lots, with the buildings thereon, located on the East side of West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets. The two lots form a plot of ground 40 by 80, and the buildings on the same comprise two three-story brick stores, each 18 by 32, with a two-story brick building on the rear of the lots, 15 by 36. The premises were sold in one parcel for $45,100, G. H. ROSENSTEIN being the buyer. JAMES M. MILLER, also at public auction, sold the four-story and basement brick house (stone trimmings) and lot situate on the south side of Washington-square, (late West Fourth-street,) between Macdougal and Thompson streets, known as No. 120 (old No. 43.) The property was purchased by J. D. ANDERSON for $26,750. The only other sale effected was one in foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN EARL, Esq., referee; MULLER, WILKINS & Co., auctioneers. The property sold embraced a three-story brick house, and lot on the south-west corner of Eleventh and Dry Dock streets. It was bought by F. HIGGINS for $9,000—a low figure. In regard to the other prices realized, that for the Washington-square property may be termed fair, while the West Broadway premises, it was thought, sold well. No other sales were made, although opportunities to purchase were offered as follows:

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., seven three-story and basement brick houses and lots, each 16.8 by 45 by 100.5, on the north side of East Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. One of these, No. 317, was nominally sold for $10,950 to JOHN HARGOOD, but no one manifesting a disposition to make further or bona fide bids, the entire lot was withdrawn. The property, it was stated, is mortgaged to the amount of $63,000, or at the rate of $9,000 upon each piece, and the lots were offered subject respectively to this lien. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. made an effort to dispose of a valuable four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, on the north side of West Twenty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, street No. 53. For these premises bids to the amount of $30,000 were made, but as this sum did not, in the estimation of the owner, approximate to the value of the property, and no advance being offered, it was withdrawn. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., nominally disposed of the premises known as No. 268 Elizabeth-street, (Wyoming-place,) near Bleecker-street, comprising a two-story frame house and lot, 25 by about 74 feet, to JNO. LORREGAN for $11,000; also two full-sized lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to W. CHURCH for $2,900 each. No title, however, passed in either instance. The Stapleton, Staten Island, lots, advertised to be sold by Messrs. BLEECKER & Co., were withdrawn. B. P. FAIRCHILD adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and the business of the day at the Exchange was closed. For today the only sales advertised are of a legal character, of which there are several to take place.

At private sale HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway, report having recently sold a full front house and lot on Madison-avenue, 26 feet north of Thirty-eighth-street, for $50,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold the four-story house and lot known as No. 8 Rutherford-place, west side of Stuyvesant-square, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Lot 19.9x94, for $21,000.

Exchange Sales Thursday, March 9.

NEW-YORK.

By S. Dingee & Co.

2 3-story and 1 2-story brick buildings, and 2 lots, e. s. West Broadway, 60 ft. s. of Franklin-st., buildings respectively two 18x32 each, one 15x36, lots 20x80 each, all in one parcel	$45,100

By James M. Miller.

4-story and basement brick house and lot, s. s. South Washington-square, late 4th-st., No. 120, old No. 43, between Macdougal and Thompson sts., house 26x50 and extension, lot 26x100	$26,750

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, s. w. corner 11th and Dry Dock sts., lot 21.1x75.4	$9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, NO. 100 Broadway, have for sale the following houses:

5th-av., facing the Park, four story, 22.6x55	$80,000
5th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 28x65	70,000
5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., 4 story, 25x50	60,000
5th-av., a fine corner house, four story, 25x60	[illegible]
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 s., 21.6x55	45,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 21x56	36,000
Madison-av., a corner house, four story, 26x80	54,000
Madison-av., bet. 48th and 49th sts., 4 story, 26x60	60,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., four story, 18.6x55	45,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts., 4 story, 24.8x65	37,000
Lex'ton-av., bet. 56th and 57th sts., 3 story, 16.8x48	16,500
39th-st., near Park-av., four story, 16.8x55	32,000
32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 25x55	27,500
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 story, 21.3x56	45,500
51st-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., 3 story, 22x56	36,000
53d-st., bet. 6th-av. and Broadway, 4 story, 25x50	40,000
17th-st., Stuyvesant-square, three story, 24.6x35	22,000
51st-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18.6x52	24,000
73th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
73th-st., bet. 4th and Lex'ton avs., 3 story, 18x45	16,000
57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story, 20x55	26,500
71st-st., bet. Lex'ton and 3d avs., 3 story, 20x50	21,000
51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs., E. b., 3 s., 20.10x56	25,000
35th-st., bet. Park and Lex. avs., E. b., 4s., 16.9x60	32,500
31st-st., bet. Mad'n and 4th avs., E. b., 4 s., 22x50	32,000

And many other desirable residences.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

West 22d-st., brick, high-stoop	$18,000
West 125th-st., (Harlem,)	20,000
West 48th-st., brown-stone, Columbia College lease	35,000
West 19th-st., brick, high-stoop	42,000
West 25th-st., brick	18,000
West 17th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	45,000
West 30th-st., brown-stone, high stoop	40,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—EAST SIDE. Beekman-place, brown-stone, high-stoop, or will be exchanged for avenue property $30,000

East 9th-st., brick, high stoop; will be sold cheap.	
East 60th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	35,000
Park-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, new	
East 46th-st., brown-stone, high-stoop	22,500

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 39 West 24th-st., three-story brick, 20x55x80; price, including carpets, mirrors and gas-fixtures, $22,000, or fully furnished $26,000. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 4, or of T. J. RUSTED, 19 South-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO 31 PINE-ST., offers for sale vacant lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., 124th-st., 124th-st., 125th-st., 117th-st., 58th-st., 57th-st., 45th-st., Boulevard, 2d-av., and various other localities.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF dwellings for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years, very large house and corner lot on Madison-av., below 23d-st. Apply to W. IRVING CLARK, No. 212 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY H. S. B. S. front house, No. 112 East 78th-st., price $15,000; worth $16,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage. RICH. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 34 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.3; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 48 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

$47,500.—TERMS TO SUIT.—NO. 44 WEST 34TH-ST.—The owner of this elegant house has decided to offer it until sold. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON 22D-ST., NORTH side, near 8th-av.; terms favorable. Apply at No. 270 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 58th, 103d, 106th, 117th, 118th, 124th, 125th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 163 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FIFTH-AV. CORNER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The property, 22x100 feet, four-story, brown stone, five stories rear, No. 299 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., is to lease on a ground rent for twenty-one years, or for sale at $130,000; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM AND DUANE STS.—The splendid business property known as the Shakespeare Hotel, with three fronts, admirably adapted for sugar-refiners, printers, tobacconists, or type-founders, will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF TWELVE LOTS, six on 125th and six on 126th sts., with excellent improvements; dwelling, stable, carriage-house, fruits, shade trees, &c.; many years the residence of a gentleman now wishing to change his location and leave the City; price asked $160,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., a full-sized four-story brown-stone house; well built and in order; will be sold very reasonably, and with immediate possession. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

A.—47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story brown-stone, 22.6x55x100 feet, all improvements, frescoed, &c.; completely furnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GATES, NEAR YATES-av., No. 624 to No. 640, five three-story houses, extra lots if desired, built by day's work; Gates-av. cars pass the door; keys at No. 636; terms easy. Apply to R. S. AIKMAN, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., second floor, City.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, very desirable houses on Columbia Heights, Dean-st., Amity-place, Green-av., 3d-st., High-st., Pierrepont-st., Ryerson-st., Hull-st., Lafayette-st., and other localities. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LUMBER AND COAL DEALERS.

For sale or exchange for City property. About seven acres on Harlem River, near High Bridge. This plot would make a very valuable Lumber or Coal Yard, and as a speculation is certain to advance greatly in value. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 750 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, cutting on an average two tons of hay to the acre; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 60 feet deep, perfect order; barn and stable-room for a hundred head of cattle; four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health it is unsurpassed anywhere, the atmosphere dry and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

AT NEWARK.—NEW FRENCH ROOF stylish cottage, eleven rooms, finished in best manner, every modern convenience, hot and cold water on both stories, bath-room, water closets, heated by furnace, fine cellar, wide piazza, bay windows on Peshine-av., high ground, splendid view, half acre in lawn and garden; City cars pass the property. Rent $800.

Also new cottage, seven rooms, Ridgewood-av.; very stylish, half acre in lawn and garden. Rent $500.

Also the country place on Elizabeth-av., eleven rooms, barn and carriage-house, one acre land, plenty fruit; three minutes to cars; rent $800. Apply to J. S. PESHINE, No. 675 Broad-st., Newark.

HOUSE AND STABLE.—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobb's Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Sidney A. Appleton, Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position; house 31x40, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 300x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,000 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE dwelling-house, having every convenience of a City home and country-seat combined, with 2½ acres of land (or more if required) and stable, ice-house, &c., all in excellent condition; very near to railway station, and beautifully situated, adjoining the residence of the subscriber. Also, several villa sites of three to ten acres each, with fine views. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A handsome two-story and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 75x150, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy; modern improvements; eleven rooms. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 134 Water-st., New-York.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A gentleman's country seat at Orange, N. J.	$30,000
A splendid place on North River, 50 acres	80,000
A very desirable property, near Englewood, 80 acres, 2 dwelling houses	50,000
House and 10 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken, on Northern Railroad	18,000

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A HOUSE OVERlooking the river, five minutes' walk from the depot; it contains fourteen rooms in fine order, now ready to occupy; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 30 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3¼ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country-seat and farm of 134 acres; in every way very desirable; residence, with 50 or 100 acres if desired. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 25 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYBE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 4.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J.—NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halstead-st., Orange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

COTTAGE SITES.

The subscriber has the control of a large tract of land in New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia, on the route of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The country is proverbially healthy, abounds in large streams of pure water, has also a lake of considerable size, affording fishing, boating, &c.; also, fine opportunity for the culture of fish. It is proposed to set apart a portion of the same, say one thousand acres, for cottage sites, or small farms, where small parcels will only be required, and to encourage families who may wish to have an inexpensive place in the country, either for permanent residence or for the Summer months.

The land is high, undulating and especially well adapted for such use, approached by good country roads, and with continually increasing railroad facilities.

A railroad, to be completed the coming Summer, runs six miles through this tract, and, with convenient stations, will afford ready means of communication with the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the sea shore and many other important places.

Most favorable terms will be presented to persons who will unite in rendering the place attractive by suitable improvements. The subscriber has his own Summer residence there, and will give any further information on application at the office of the Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM HURRY.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the choicest and most attractive country-seats on the Hudson is now offered for sale by a party about going abroad, situated at Fishkill opposite and overlooking Newburg, with fine river view, one-half mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, with seven daily trains; neighborhood first-class; large double mansion, conveniently arranged, and adapted for Winter as well as Summer use; about nine acres land, fine fruit and ornamental trees. It is believed that no portion of the Hudson possesses more or greater attractions than this locality, especially for health. The attention of parties in pursuit of a desirable country residence is particularly invited. Call upon the undersigned for more full particulars.

The price is also low.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET,
At Nos. 84 and 86 BROAD-ST.,
No. 73 BROADWAY,
No. 11 NEW-ST.

All well lighted; water and gas in each office.
Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 163 Grand-st., or No. 84 Broad-st.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store, No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway; just completed; 25x78; water-closets on each floor; rolling iron shutters; plate glass; strictly first-class in every respect; rent $4,500 and Croton tax.

RICH. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

A.—SPLENDID (NEW) OFFICES—$600 to $1,800 each, at No. 245 Broadway; some of these the best lighted rooms in the City, (by a new process,) warmed by steam; fronting upon the open City Hall Park; a suite of two to five connected rooms; fine for insurance or other companies.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 6th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 8 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFfice, (with immediate possession,) No. 237 Broadway, south-west corner of Fulton-st. Also the second story front office, suitable for banking, insurance, &c. Apply at No. 130 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY, over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT Nos. 1,129 and 1,131 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. Also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, No. 69 Beaver-st.

WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS TO LEASE in the marble buildings corner Grand and Crosby sts., suitable for dry goods, fancy goods, boot and shoe, or cloth trade. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 163 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT NORTH-east corner of Laurens. Also, No. 372 Washington, next south-east corner of Beach; five stories; strongly built; now used for cotton storage. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

TO LET—NO. 373 WASHINGTON-ST., NEXT south-east corner Beach, five stories, strongly built, now used for cotton storage; also, No. 373 Canal-st., next north-east corner of Laurens. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF new building, 25x90, No. 242 6th-av.; also floors of same. Inquire on the premises or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 133 Laurens-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FOR business purposes, the large house and lot of ground No. 144 5th-av. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS Mitchell's Wharf, East River, Brooklyn, bounded by Pearl, Adams and John sts. Inquire of W. H. DE WITT'S NEPHEWS, No. 78 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LARGE MODERN country-house in Monmouth County, N. J., (furnished if desired;) stands on elevated and healthy location, with commanding view of water and land; carriage-house and out-buildings; large vegetable garden; four acres land, with fruits of all kinds; everything in excellent order; about hour and a half sail from the City; price very reasonable to responsible parties. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 132 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Madison-av.	Rent. $5,400
42d-st., near 5th-av.	7,500
38th-st., near 5th-av.	6,000
40th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,500
40th-st., near Lexington-av.	2,700
2d-av., near 12th-st.	3,500
124th-st., Harlem	2,000

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1, AT HUNTley Station, near Summit, N. J., a newly-furnished Mansard-roof house, thirteen rooms, and four and a half acres of land—one of the finest locations on the Morris and Essex Railroad; rent moderate. Apply to A. A. REEVES, Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror in elegant order; rent, $3,000. Apply to owner, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES No. 17 East 16th-st., two or three doors west of Madison-square; to be fitted into a store on the 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. G. RICHARDS, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET IN NEWTON, L. I.—A DESIRable double cottage with conveniences; rent $500; also, a house and stable; rent $375; boats from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, and Flushing cars from Hunter's Point. Apply at railroad depot.

FINE OFFICES—IN THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" Building, opposite City Hall Park; pleasant, convenient, well lighted offices, in suites, or single rooms. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

AN ITALIAN VILLA, AT RUTHERFORD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent, $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., LARGE double house, within four minutes' walk of depot; rent, $1,000. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, to GEO. A. HOYT.

TO LET—IN 73D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs., near Central Park, a pleasant place; 8th-av. cars convenient. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 316 West 53d-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 134 Water-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET, TWO FRENCH-ROOF cottages, nine rooms and cellar, gas, heater, convenient to depot, only $600. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in all portions of New-Jersey by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone modern house, furnished, in good order, location 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to lease for three years; handsomely furnished; rent $4,500, or will sell. Address OWNER, No. 6 5th-av. No agents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

REFEREE'S SALE.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

Will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1871, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Thomas Lawrence, Referee, the delightfully-situated country residence of the late Judge R. S. Livingston, known as

ALMONT,

situated on the Hudson River, about three miles north of Barrytown, Dutchess County, and containing about

400 ACRES.

Upon the premises is a large mansion, porter's lodge, farm-houses, barns, greenhouse, and the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence.

The grounds are handsomely laid out in fields and lawns, adorned with shrubbery and vines and fruit, ornamental and magnificent forest-trees.

The place is conceded to be one of the finest PARK-LIKE RESIDENCES in America.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on north-east corner 5th-av. and East 15th-st., East 16th-st., Reade, Church, Dey, Fulton, Gold, and Ann sts., and lots on north-east corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park, 8th and 10th avs., and 23d-st., belonging to the estate of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, under the will of D. B. Fearing, deceased:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the three-story French-roof brick house thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st., known as No. 75 5th-av. Lot 25.6x100 feet.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on north side of East 15th-st., adjoining the last-described premises, together with the two-story brick stable thereon. Lot 25x100 feet.

READE AND CHURCH STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on south-east corner of Church and Reade sts., and known as No. 63 Reade-st.

FULTON, GOLD, AND ANN STREETS.—The valuable property situate on the north-westerly corner of Fulton and Gold sts., extending to Ann-st., known as No. 81 Fulton-st., and Nos. 35, 37, and 39 Gold-st.

DEY-STREET.—The first-class marble front store, situate on the south side of Dey-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—8 lots, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on north side of 61st-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—4 lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The plot of land bounded by the old line of Broadway, north line of 10th-st., west line of 10th-av. and Jauncey-lane.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 62D-ST., BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND 9TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.—The valuable three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, north side West 62d-st., 161.11 feet west of Grand Boulevard, and about 99 feet east of 9th-av. House 20 by 45 feet; lot 20.2 feet. Possession any time. Two thousand dollars now on bond and mortgage, which can probably remain.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, (opposite the Bowling-green,) running through to Greenwich-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet south of Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-st., the building is three-story and basement brick, with granite front, about 60x90; now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots if desired. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON 9TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property in the Twentieth Ward, belonging to the estate of Varion Vios, deceased, viz.:

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 451, north-west corner 35th-st., 24.9x80, consisting of stone dwelling-house, with frame dwelling in rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—Premises No. 453, adjoining, frame house, 25 foot deep.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Lot in rear of above, 20x20.

For further particulars, apply to the executor, WM. H. BELL, No. 52 John-st.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XVTH WARD, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ANDREW J. SMITH, ESQ., REFEREE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET, No. 176.—The very valuable lot of land with the three-story brick building thereon, and known as No. 176 Thompson-st., size of lot, 25x100.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
NO. 27 CEDAR-ST.
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
PARTITION SALE.

On SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, valuable property at Fordham, N. Y. Supreme Court, John B. Haskin against John Benson.—Three new and elegant dwelling-houses, stables, improvements, plots, and fourteen (14) lots fronting on Central-av., opposite Episcopal Church. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Possession immediately.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER, as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 268 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning; the said premises being now known as No. 18 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1865, made by George R. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 937 of Conveyances at page 23. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 23, 1871.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 289 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers fine marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
c. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 25,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Abyssinia, Wedn., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16 | Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wedn., Mar. 22 | Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
Britannia ... Sat., Mar. 11 | Caledonia ... Sat., April 1
Europa ... Sat., Mar. 18 | Australia ... Sat., April 8
India ... Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia ... Sat., April 15
and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabins $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Mar. 11, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, April 1, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, March 15, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green ... March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie ... SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TO LONDON.
The A1 first-class iron steam-ship SAIDA, Capt. Masters, will have quick dispatch for above port. Has superior accommodations for first-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
March 20, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer Sacramento, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.
Steamer RISING STAR will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum ... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier ... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards ... March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ... March 30
For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Thursday, April 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 E. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEWS, upholstered and numbered, for sale cheap. Also, several stained-glass windows. Apply at No. 120 [illegible]-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE **Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,** Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,650,000, all of which, except $45,609, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $1,000 bonds for $2,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.
The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.
The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.
The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Ex-Gov. Holley, Geo. M. Bartholomew, Esq., and James Goodwin, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.
The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIELDING & BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL-ST., AGENTS OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW LOAN. SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW RECEIVED. W. S. FIELDING. E. S. BAILEY.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF BRELAZ, AST & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W., LONDON.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS. Persons holding securities of the City of Chicago, issued under act of March 10, 1869, will advance their interests by conferring with the undersigned Counsel for the bondholders. Legal proceedings now pending jeopardize these securities. EDWARD ROBY, Attorney, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will remain open one hour. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1. EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING ten and ten per cent, strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM **10 TO 12 PER CENT.,** FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. | A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 Nassau-St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO., PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING-FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 25 Bonds, numbered as follows: 307, 398, 140, 85, 77, 385, 540, 222, 332, 420, 503, 404, 482, 57, 34, 302, 508, 562, 281, 318, 414, 169, 473, 474, 330, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, WARREN RAILROAD Seven per Cent. Bonds. This road is part of the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and an unquestionable security. Also, CITY OF LOUISVILLE Seven per Cent. Bonds, and EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, New-York. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH, 185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $5,670,343 83.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, March 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1871, on the Arkansas State Aid seven per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, New-York. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 1, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. WM. W. PARRISH, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit; operate on machines; dress-maker, trimmer, &c., or chamber-work and seamstress; understands the care of children; country or City. Call at No. 235 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COMPETENT servants, either City or country, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; other as a superior laundress; both have three years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A north of Ireland Protestant woman; very respectable, and a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker, &c. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, games; all kinds of desserts; good references. Apply No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 250 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or ladies' maid by a young girl with good references. Inquire at No. 182 East 2[illegible]-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable English woman; good recommendations; City or country. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HOLlandish woman to do general house-work. Apply at No. 137 Ludlow-st., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 253 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., are wanted a large number of experienced servants, also girls lately landed, for good situations.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, Irish and American male and female help, can be suited at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND REfined American widow, a situation as housekeeper; is willing and obliging; also, her daughter as governess to young children; is capable of teaching the English branches and music; best references given; either City or country. Address A. J. RUTHERFORD, Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to assist with the washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 240 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY respectable Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; or do the work of a small private family. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress; thoroughly understands her work and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; refers to present employer. Apply at No. 110 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 263 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; the wife will do the general house-work of the family, attend to the dairy, &c.; can wash and iron well and do good plain cooking; has excellent reference and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, sober, honest and intelligent, a situation as coachman or porter, watchman or janitor; would take care of an invalid gentleman, or would do anything where he would be usefully employed. Any gentleman in need of the services of a useful man, with seven years' City reference from last employer, will address until engaged, J. H. D., No. 239 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man, or farm hand, on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, carriages, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; is a careful and responsible man; willing and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st. Wages, $25 a month.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; Protestant families only need apply; best City references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 107 West 37th-st.; wages $25 per month.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly well, and is willing to go in the country; best of City and country references can be given. Call or address No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call on or address D. D., No. 69 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass middle-aged French coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties, and has unexceptionable City references. Call or address R. D., No. 160 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; has good reference. Address H. B., Stony Point, Rockland County.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a German single man; is a first-class gardener, and thoroughly understands the business and all its branches; can give the best of reference. Address G. D., No. 43 West 14th-st., in the greenhouse.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman or groom; wife as laundress; no objections to country; no incumbrance; unexceptionable references. Apply for two days at harness store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single young man; is a first-class City driver; best City reference; none but those who want a first-class man need apply. Address E. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man without family; German; understands his business in all its branches. Address P. J., No. 276 Mulberry-st., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; has best City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. W., No. 209 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young married man; is fully competent; good City reference. Call or address W. M., No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; one child; good City reference from last employer. Call on or address for two days JAMES P. WHITE, Washington Riding Academy, 26th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman or vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; disengaged March 23. Address H. B., Stony Point, Rockland County.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SWISS, A situation as gardener; he is a good vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses also. Can be seen at No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country. Call or address C. W. S., No. 441 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SHOE-MAKER, THE REpairing of private families; would be willing to go after work and deliver it. Call or address No. 224 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass gardener, French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST, familiar with conveyancing, in a law office in Brooklyn. Address M. M. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with City references. Call at No. 292 5th-av., side door, between 10 and 12 today.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING. Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new class every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 and 8 P. M., until May.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

[illegible] HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, a suite of three or four rooms, bath, closets, &c., for season or year; private table preferred; terms moderate; no moving in May. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board in an American family, where there are but few boarders. Apply at 242 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 230 EAST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A front room, furnished, with board; fine location; all modern improvements, and terms reasonable; but few boarders.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; private family; neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. No. 107 West 31st-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 214 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—A nice room, with closet, water and gas, $5 per week, without board or with breakfast; location pleasant.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—TO LET with or without board, back parlor and front hall bedroom, newly furnished.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for gentleman; first-class house and location; price $3 per week, No. 215 East 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMily for a gentleman and wife, third story room; location not above 18th-st., and between 2d and 4th avs. Address G. M. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 10, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:
100 bbls. Almeria grapes.
20 cases chestnuts.
20 boxes bitter almonds; 20 boxes Jordan almonds.
1,500 pks. Malaga raisins.
100 bbls. currants.
50 boxes prime Spanish peeled pears.
20 bbls. shelled pea-nuts.
70 bags Brazil nuts.
10 cases figs, 2 lb. drums.
1100 boxes macaroni.
At 11 o'clock, within their store, under Port Warden's inspection, for account of whom it may concern,
12 cases prunelles, damaged on the voyage.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store,
Fresh Valencia oranges.
100 cases fresh Valencia oranges.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—T. J. BOGART, AUCtioneer, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Battery-place, the effects of a liquor-store. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES ROTHSCHILD, ISAAC KAUFFER and REGINA BERNHEIMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Moses Rothschild, Isaac Kauffer and Regina Bernheimer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob B. Lent, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1871.
mh3-law3wF. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Davis, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of April, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1871.
mh10-law3wF. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Francis H. Holmes, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York in said district, who was on the third day of February, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
m10-law3wF. No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, WILLIAM B. CHISOLM, JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors.
o14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.
BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, Executors.
s20-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 41 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE B. PECK, Executors.
s23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM FEET, Executors, &c.
d2-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. W. H. NEWMAN, SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the [illegible] day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, General Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of M. TRAVIS & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from this date. BARRETT TRAVIS, JONATHAN J. TERRY.
Dated New-York, March 9, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 10, for the last time, Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.
Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Ringgold, Rockwell, Lanagan, Holland, Curran, Peck, Quigley, Mesdames Barry, Mestayer, Tracy.
SATURDAY MATINEE—OURS.
SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY—JOHN BULL.
WEDNESDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.
Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11, MATINEE AT 1½.
Robertson's beautiful drama, OURS, with its GREAT CAST, EFFECTIVE SCENES, PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS, and FINE MILITARY BAND.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14, at 1 o'clock. MARIE SEEBACH'S Farewell Matinee at Wallack's Theatre. Dr. Hersch's celebrated comedy, ANNA ELIZE. Mme. Seebach's last and greatest triumph. Seebach, Veneta and the entire company in the cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... J. E. HAYS
Acting Manager ... JOHN H. SELWYN
Positively last nights of the great and inimitable G. L. FOX as the RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD, which must speedily be withdrawn to permit the production of a new drama written expressly for this theatre by Augustin Daly.
Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
THE LINGARDS EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH of GEORGE DONALD, THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER OF THE AGE.
CORDE-ELASTIQUE EXERCISES.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS.
THE CHIEFS OF THE GYMNASIUM.
EQUESTRIAN SCENE, BILLY BUTTON.

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. NILSSON.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW.
On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured, commencing Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

MISS GLYN'S THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH HAMLET.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M. ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at No. 124 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall. Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. FOR BOTH SEXES. Term begins April 6. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. H. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach in three of the modern languages and to give instruction in music, would like a remunerative position as governess, or as traveling companion in Europe; could supply the place of a courier. Address JANE SAYER, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office, giving name and residence.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS by an English lady who has had some years of experience in teaching; no objection to go in the country. Address for three days Miss E., Harlem Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MEN OF CAPITAL.
An opportunity is now offered of securing the whole or part of an established sewing-machine manufacturing establishment, with all facilities new and in complete working order, licensed under all of the shuttle and combination patents. Address, with real name, SEWING-MACHINE, care of Box No. 2,614, New-York Post-office.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF ability desiring to establish themselves in a most excellent practice will find it to their advantage to call at No. 9 West 11th-st., first house from 5th-av., on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, the 14th, 15th and 16th of March, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. F. P. THOMAS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A VERY GOOD liquor-store, with a large hall; best location in Greenpoint. Inquire of H. GUNTHER, No. 44 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF granite-yard, corner of Sedgwick and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn. ALEX. EDWARDS.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. [illegible] ... No. 2 City Hall-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK, in Shakespeare's superb comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as DON PEDRO, and Mr. J. H. McVICKER, who has been specially engaged for the character of DOGBERRY, AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In rehearsal, Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
SARATOGA
EVERY NIGHT
AND
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.
SARATOGA completes this week the third month of its phenomenal success, and will be given A FEW NIGHTS LONGER ONLY. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Geo. Parkes, D. Whiting, G. F. De Vere, &c.
A SPECIAL SARATOGA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1 o'clock, IN AID OF THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Immense success of the BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT HAMILTONS.
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS.
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
And the GRAND FEATURES Appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, March 10.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance but two of MR. E. EDDY, in the beautiful historical drama of the DEAD HEART, and the comedietta of HIS LAST LEGS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. DEARER THAN LIFE and BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
MONDAY, March 13, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY, 3d-av. and 6th-st., ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, At 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
Third popular concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, March 11, at 8 P. M.
MISS T. SASAR, MRS. MARIA BRAINARD, MISS A. SANGER, MRS. DR. AYRES, MISS HILL, CLARK, REMMERTZ.
J. P. MORGAN, Conductor.
GRAND CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES.
Tickets, 50 cents.

U. C. HILL.—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARCH 18, 1871.
SOLO TALENTS, VOCALISTS: Misses C. L. KELLOGG, PAULINE NININGER, and Mr. LEONI. INSTRUMENTAL: Messrs. S. B. MILLS, HESS, F. BERGNER, C. BERGMANN, A. LIESEGANG, A. BOCH.
Grand Orchestra, including the members of the Philharmonic and Arionbrooklyn Societies, under the leadership of Herr Carl Bergmann.

MARIE SEEBACH'S LAST NIGHT but one—Stadt Theatre.—To-night, Die Nibelungen; Seebach and Veneta. To-morrow, benefit of Mlle. Veneta. Romeo and Juliet. Seebach, Juliet; Veneta, Romeo.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.
FIRST TERM.
A course of twenty lectures on Architecture will be given by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, at the Chapter Rooms, No. 323 Broadway. Two lectures will be given each week on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, commencing on MONDAY, March 20. The lectures on Mondays are to be upon Architecture, its history and æsthetics, by P. B. WIGHT. The lectures on Wednesdays are to be upon Architectural Construction, by Mr. R. G. HATFIELD. Tickets admitting the junior members of the Chapter are free; tickets admitting other members and new members, $10 for the course. Tickets may be had of the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee on Education of the New-York Chap. I. A. Future announcements will be made in regard to the particulars of succeeding courses.
RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr., No. 57 Broadway, Chairman.
A. J. BLOOR, No. 323 Broadway, Secretary.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, this City, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 12, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Roman Question.* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the doors of the Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY Lectures for the People, at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall.—SATURDAY, March 11, the lecture will be delivered by R. W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., on *Darwin's Hypothesis of the Origin of Species.* Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

"POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN."—Lecture by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., at the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY LAW LECTURES.—The eighth lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, 10th March, at 8 P. M., at the University Chapel, by JOHN E. PARSONS, Esq., on *Public Ways; the Rule of the Roman as contrasted with that of the English Common Laws as to right of adjoining owners.* Seats reserved for ladies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9 A. M., 4:15 and 6:10 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:15, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. AIR LINE. NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 25, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections, form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.
Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passenger trains at the rate of 25 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.
Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.
Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.
A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.
Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.
Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.
For further information apply to J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 20 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The steamer VANDERBILT will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) and every alternate day thereafter, until further notice. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and west. Freights received daily.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The boats of the People's line for Albany resume their trips on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day (Sundays excepted).

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains [illegible]

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Propositions for the Reorganization of the General Committee Adopted—The Points Passed Upon—How the Action is Regarded—Reception by the Chairman.

The Republican State Committee held an adjourned meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, which was attended by Messrs. CORNELL, the Chairman, Opdyke, [illegible], French, Maddox, Webster, Gardner, Arthur, Sharpe, Ramsey, Hammond, [illegible], Jewett, Vandicarr, Cole, [illegible], Crowley, Daniels, Robertson, Laflin, [illegible], Mulligan, Martin, Merritt, Brown, Place, Field and Williams, the last-named being a member from the Thirty-first District, who took his seat for the first time.

After calling the roll the credentials of Mr. WILLIAMS were presented, and he was unanimously accorded a seat and his name ordered placed on the roll. The Subcommittee, through Mr. RAMSEY, the Chairman, then submitted their report. The Committee consists of the following: Ramsey, Opdyke, Crowley, French and Vandicarr.

The report contained the following recommendations which were adopted by the votes appended:

First—That a committee of seven reliable Republicans for each Assembly district in the City and county be drawn, three by Hon. HORACE GREELEY on behalf of the Republican General Committee, three by Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, of the petitioners asking such reorganization, and the seventh by Messrs. GREELEY and ORTON. This was adopted by 20 to 8.

Second—That Messrs. GREELEY and ORTON be a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the re-enrollment and reorganization of the respective Assembly district associations of the City, and of the General Committee, and for the government of the same when so reorganized. Adopted—20 to 8.

Third—No person holding office, whose commission or appointment is issued, or made by or under Democratic authority, shall be eligible to any office in any of the said Republican associations, or be a member of the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York. Adopted—27 to 11.

Fourth—The following was struck out of the report by a vote of 19 to 9: The Constitution and by-laws so prepared, shall exclude from the rolls of the district associations all policy-men and [illegible].

Fifth—That no Democrat shall be enrolled as a member of any of the said associations.

Sixth—That in all elections held by such associations the rule of minority representation shall obtain—that is to say: Whenever there is a plurality of officers or delegates to be chosen, each member of the association shall have the option of voting once for each of the whole number to be chosen or of concentrating upon one or more of the candidates as many votes as there may be officers or delegates to be chosen. Referred to HORACE GREELEY and WILLIAM ORTON, without action.

Seventh—As soon as the organization of the association shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican papers, of the time and place of meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting HORACE GREELEY, or in his absence Mr. WILLIAM ORTON, shall preside until the election of permanent Chairman. Adopted—21 to 5.

Eighth—Whenever the General Committee shall have been duly organized, the functions and authority of the present Republican General Committee of the City of New-York and the several Assembly district associations, as at present organized, shall cease, and said Committee and Associations shall be disbanded, and all authority for conducting the affairs of the Republican Party in the City and County of New-York shall be vested in the General Committee and the Assembly District Associations hereinbefore provided. Adopted—21 to 5.

Hon. Mr. LAFLIN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Subcommittee be and the same is hereby accepted, and the recommendations are adopted as amended by the action of this Committee, and the re-enrollment and reorganization therein provided for are hereby directed to be made, and that the Executive Committee is also hereby directed and empowered to carry the same into effect at the earliest practicable moment in accordance with the recommendations of the report of said Subcommittee as amended by the Committee; and in case Hon. HORACE GREELEY or Hon. WILLIAM ORTON decline to serve, the said Committee shall fill such vacancies. Adopted—20 to 8.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*, after after having been in session nearly five hours.

The Executive Committee of the State Committee consists of the following: Cornell, Opdyke, Doty, Ramsey, Merritt, Arthur, Sharpe, Webster, Martin.

The vote on the resolution of Hon. Mr. LAFLIN was as follows, and will show generally the vote on the remaining resolutions:

YEAS—Messrs. French, Maddox, Webster, Gardner, Cornell, Arthur, Opdyke, Robertson, Vandicarr, Sharpe, Ramsey, Hammond, Brown, Blakeley, Laflin, Place, Jewett, Doty, Crowley, Daniels—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Smith, Mulligan, Martin, Merritt, Chatfield, Cole, Williams, Field—8.

In the evening a reception was given by Hon. A. B. CORNELL, Chairman of the Committee, at his residence, No. 14 West Twenty-first-street. The spacious apartments were elegantly decorated, and filled during the evening by some of the most prominent among the members of the Republican Party in the City. In addition to the State Committee there were present Collector Murphy, Hon. Marshall O. Roberts, Horace Greeley, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. Van Allen, Postmaster Patrick H. Jones, Hon. William Orton, Mr. George Jones, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Col. Burt, Gen. Hillhouse, Hon. John A. Griswold, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Mr. John Hoey, Gen. Eckert, Henry Clews, Ex-Speaker Younglove, Hon. Henry Sherwood, Hon. R. M. Blatchford, Deputy Collector James Terwilliger, and T. F. James, Col. Duganne, Gen. Palmer, Collector Laimbeer, Judge Palmer, Gen. Arthur, Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Ex-Surveyor Wakeman and many others.

ARSON AT SEA.

The Trial of Purdue, Meredith and Allen, Charged with Burning the Ship Robert Edwards—Conviction of Purdue—A Disagreement in the Cases of Meredith and Allen.

The trial of CHARLES PURDUE, CHARLES MEREDITH and FREDERICK C. ALLEN, for burning the American ship *Robert Edwards* on the high seas, on the 20th July last, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF. The interest in the progress of the trial appeared unabated, and the Court was crowded during the entire day. A marked difference was observable in the conduct of the prisoners, and the air of nonchalance assumed on the first day gave place to one of extreme attention and concern.

The testimony for the Government closed with the evidence of Deputy-Marshal ALLEN, detailing the arrest of the prisoners, when Mr. B. F. RUSSELL moved for a dismissal of the charge on the grounds that the evidence did not sustain the indictment, and that the admissions of guilt were extorted under fear of punishment.

Judge WOODRUFF denied the motion, and Mr. RUSSELL proceeded to open the case for the defense. He maintained that the evidence adduced on the trial did not refute the theory of the defense that the ship had been fired by accident, and that the confessions they were induced to make were procured in an illegal manner. He asserted there was no possible motive for the commission of the offense; that the prisoners would imperil their own lives in its execution, and if guilty, though they escaped, they would be tried on an indictment the penalty of which was death. He disclaimed the idea of their guilt as contrary to reason and common sense, and argued that the only evidence worthy of any credit was that of DUNCAN, an accomplice in the alleged crime, and his testimony was not sufficient to maintain the accusation.

EDWIN B. LOCKWOOD, a seaman belonging to the ship *Robert Edwards*, was examined for the defense. He testified that on the morning after the burning of the vessel, the mate proceeded through the entire vessel, accusing each man in turn of incendiarism, and striking them indiscriminately with a rope or hand-spike; the crew were always badly treated, and the officers beat them unmercifully; the mate and Captain accused PURDUE, but he denied it, and witness denied that the prisoner cried when spoken to; when the Captain addressed him he seized him by the beard and presented a pistol at his head; PURDUE and MEREDITH were on the watch with witness when the smoke was first seen; DUNCAN had also been there.

On cross-examination by Mr. PURDEY, he said: I received no money from DUNCAN since his arrest; received about $50 from PURDUE.

JULIUS S. SPRINGER, a prisoner confined in Ludlow-street Jail, was examined to prove some conversations with PURDUE, but the evidence was immaterial.

GEORGE HALL, also a prisoner at the Ludlow-street Jail, testified that he heard DUNCAN say his ship-mates were not guilty. On being asked if he was going to swear against them, he replied not, but he was going to free himself and get a pension.

Witnesses in regard to character were called on behalf of the defense, and bore testimony to the previous good conduct of the prisoners.

MASON L. KILTON was called by the Government in rebuttal, and pronounced EDWARD LOCKWOOD an inveterate liar.

Mr. IRA D. WARREN then summed up the evidence on behalf of the prisoners. He referred to the discrepancies contained in the statements of the witnesses with regard to their separate accounts of the burning of the ship, and argued that the only witness upon whose testimony a verdict of guilty would be justifiable was DUNCAN, the informer and confessed criminal. He pointed out the purpose of DUNCAN, who came on the stand with a rope around his neck, as evinced in his own admissions to be to secure his self-protection regardless of justice, honor and truth, and asserted that if a conviction was sustained on his evidence there was no protection in justice or law. Mr. Assistant District-Attorney DAVIS upheld the part of the Government. He reviewed the facts in the case, the incidents connected with the burning of the vessel, the humanity of Capt. PEASE in saving the lives of the prisoners after they had destroyed his fortune, and endangered his life, and remarked that a case of such reckless atrocity and depravity never came under the cognizance of the Court. He asked the jury for a fair and careful consideration of the case, and, if they believed in the guilt of the prisoners, nothing should deter them from marking their detestation of the foulness of the crime by returning a verdict accordingly. Judge WOODRUFF then charged the jury. He dwelt with peculiar force on the fearful crime for which the prisoners were charged, to which a death penalty was very properly attached, and referring to the subject of the evidence, admonished them that the testimony of an accomplice, uncorroborated by the general evidence, should have no weight in the scale of their decision.

The jury retired, and, after two hours' deliberation, returned into Court with a verdict finding CHARLES PURDUE guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. FREDERICK ALLEN and CHAS. MEREDITH were pronounced guilty of being accessories before the fact. Judge WOODRUFF informed them that no such charge as accessories before the fact appeared in the indictment, and the jury should pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners upon the charge contained in the indictment. The jury again retired, and at 6½ o'clock notified the Court that there was no possibility of an agreement. Judge WOODRUFF stated in explanation, that it was not necessary. Each of the prisoners should have applied the match to justify them in recording a verdict of acquittal, but if they co-operated in the deed, they were principals in the eye of the law. If they were not convinced that they co-operated in the burning, they should return a verdict of acquittal.

At 9½ o'clock the jury returned into Court, and found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy against CHAS. PURDUE, but disagreed in the cases of ALLEN and MEREDITH.

Mr. RUSSELL gave notice of an intention to move for an arrest of judgment in the case of PURDUE.

The jury was then discharged, and the Court adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The Pension Act—Who are Claimants—How to Secure Payment of Claims.

The law of Feb. 14, 1871, already published in the TIMES, granting pensions to those soldiers who served sixty days or more during the war of 1812, as well as to their widows, may need some explanation, which, together with regulations of the Pension Bureau, we give below for the information of applicants.

THE PENSION ACT.

The act grants pensions at the rate of $8 per month to all officers, enlisted and drafted men (both in the militia and volunteer forces) of the military and naval service of the United States, in the war of 1812, who served for a period of sixty days; also, to the widows of those, who have died, who were married prior to the treaty of peace (Dec. 24, 1814) which terminated that war; also, to such officers and soldiers who served less than sixty days, who have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in that war.

CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS.

Under this act three classes of claims will result:

First—Of officers, soldiers and sailors who served for sixty days, who have never been pensioned for a disability incurred in the service of the United States. These will be entitled to a full pension from Feb. 14, 1871.

Second—Of officers, soldiers and sailors who served for sixty days, but who are in receipt of a pension for disability incurred in the service of the United States. These will be entitled to an increase of their pension to $8 per month from Feb. 14, 1871.

Third—Of widows of officers, soldiers and sailors who served sixty days, who were married to the soldier prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war (Dec. 24, 1814), and who have not since remarried. These will be entitled to $8 per month from Feb. 14, 1871.

If the term of service was less than sixty days there is no claim for pension under this act, unless the person who served has been personally mentioned in a resolution of Congress for some specific service in said war; in which case he or his widow is entitled to the same benefits under its provisions as though he had served the full period of sixty days.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In order to prove claims, an honorable discharge is indispensable. The affidavits of such claimants must be verified before a Court of Record, or before some officer thereof holding its seal, and having full authority to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any such pension or application.

EVIDENCE OF LOYALTY AND IDENTITY.

The claimant's loyalty and identity must be proven by two witnesses, certified by the judicial officer to be credible and respectable, who are present and witness the signature of the declarant, and certify to his loyalty and identity under oath or affirmation.

NATURE OF THE DECLARATION.

The declaration must recite the name, age and residence of the claimant; whether married or unmarried; that the term of service was the full period of sixty days, or that he was mentioned in a resolution of Congress, giving date of resolution, the place and time of enlistment and discharge, and the company, regiment, brigade and division in which he served; the places, capacity and manner of service, and his participation in or connection with any historical event of the war, are particularly desired to be mentioned.

The declaration must, in addition, contain the following oath:

That I (if a widow, "That neither I nor my said husband") at no time during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, adhered to the cause of the enemies of the Government, giving them aid or comfort, or exercised the functions of any office, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States, and that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Yesterday forenoon the 10½ A. M. train from Newark, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, when approaching the depot at Communipaw, the pilot of the locomotive hit two laborers who were walking along the track, and who were unaware of the direction in which the train was approaching, owing to the dense fog prevailing at the time. One of the unfortunate men named JOHN SMITH, was buried about twenty feet from the track and instantly killed; the other, named PATRICK FARRELL, was thrown a short distance and alighted on his head, receiving dangerous if not fatal injuries. They were removed to the Ferry-house, where the surviving man was attended by a physician and soon returned to consciousness. He stated that his deceased comrade and himself resided in Bergen, and were on their way to procure employment. SMITH leaves a wife and helpless family.

Seizure of a Counterfeit Manufactory in East Twenty-Fourth-Street.

Col. WHITLEY, with a *posse* of his men, made a descent, yesterday, upon a house located in East Twenty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, capturing a most complete manufactory of counterfeit money. A splendid press, which, from its new appearance, had evidently been recently purchased for the purpose; a full set of steel plates for printing fractional currency of the Lincoln head issue, eight impressions at a time; the original bed pieces or plates from which the transfers were made, and the transfer roll, were found, together with several thousands of dollars of the spurious notes printed and cut, ready for distribution. This capture was the result, it appears, of the arrest of the Centre-street gang of counterfeiters, made by Col. WHITLEY last week, some of whom let fall occasional words in their conversations with the officers that led the latter to suppose a counterfeit factory was being operated by some parties not yet under arrest. The place was watched, but as no one came, it was apparent that the owners of the factory were already in custody, and the descent was made. The material captured was removed to No. 52 Bleecker-street. The plates are fine specimens of the engraver's art and the money is well executed.

The Cooper Institute Free Lectures.

The course of Saturday evening free lectures at the Cooper Institute, inaugurated last Saturday, will be continued as follows: March 11, R. W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., "The Darwinian Theory—What Is It?" March 18, JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Esq., "Work, Weather and Wealth;" March 25, THOMAS EGGLESTON, Esq., Professor of Metallurgy in Columbia College, "On the Manufacture of Iron;" April 1 and 8, Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, "On Illuminating Gas;" April 15 and 22, Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College, "On the Atmosphere, with Reference to Respiration and Ventilation;" April 29, Prof. CHAS. DAVIES, "The Metric System, with Reference to Its Use in the United States."

The Nathan Murderer—Excitement Caused by Recent Revelations.

The announcement made yesterday morning regarding the identity of the Nathan murderer and BILLY FORRESTER, created great excitement in the City, and precipitated a number of the morbidly curious upon Superintendent KELSO, all of whom desired to see the photograph of FORRESTER. Some of these pretended to believe that they knew the suspected, and could give valuable information concerning him if their surmise was correct, but the more honest candidly admitted that they were impelled to make the request by nothing but curiosity.

Many dispatches were also received from distant points which had been reached by the circulars, and some of these were of the stereotyped character, in which pretense was made that the sender knew the whereabouts of FORRESTER at a late date, and asking what the information was worth. Generally these dispatches were from suspicious sources, and elicited no reply.

There was, of course, a general desire to learn all the details of the proofs against FORRESTER, and Superintendent KELSO was badgered during all of his business hours, by persons who insisted upon knowing all about the matter, but to all of these he made answer that he had given all the information which it is possible to furnish at this time without detriment to the case. He would not even say whether certain stories which have gained general currency and belief are true or false, and was altogether one of the most aggravating cases the interviewer has lately had to encounter. So far as reliable information is concerned, it was evident from the course of yesterday that the public now knows all that will be known until the arrest of FORRESTER is effected.

THE CLARK MYSTERY.

New Developments in the Case—Mrs. Miller Sent to the Tombs.

The elaborate and ingenious statement made by Mrs. Dr. MARGARET A. MILLER, on Wednesday, to our reporter, touching her connection with the case of Mrs. AGNES M. CLARK, who died from the effects of malpractice, was yesterday completely upset and shown to be a series of falsehoods based on a slender thread of fact. Mrs. WM. H. LINDSAY, of No. 215 Bleecker-street, called on the Coroner, yesterday, and stated that she had frequently employed the deceased as a dress-maker, and on one or two occasions visited her at her residence, No. 133 Clinton-place, for the purpose of having dresses fitted. On one occasion, a few days ago, she saw a woman there who appeared to have some secret understanding with Mrs. CLARK, and was alone with her in another room—the laundry—for over half an hour. She described this person in such a way as to lead Coroner KEENAN to believe that it was Mrs. MILLER, so he sent for the doctress and confronted her with Mrs. LINDSAY, who was almost certain the accused was the person. A dress worn by Mrs. MILLER was subsequently found at the Dey-street House, which rendered Mrs. LINDSAY positive in her identification, so the Coroner committed Mrs. MILLER to the Tombs to await examination. The prisoner partially admitted that she had visited the deceased, but her lawyer stopped her in the midst of her confession. Being provided with suitable clothing, Mrs. MILLER proceeded to the Tombs under the care of Mr. HALEY, the messenger of the Board, and passed under the gallows-frame as she entered the female prison.

The Fog Yesterday.

There was a dense fog, with a heavy, oppressive atmosphere, yesterday morning. Navigation on the rivers and Bay was greatly impeded. The Sound steamers were greatly delayed, having been obliged to come to anchor. All the ferries were delayed. Some of the North River boats were over an hour in crossing. The Roosevelt-street ferry-boats changed their trips to Grand-street, not daring to risk crossing the Catharine and Bridge-street courses. The boats to and from Hunter's Point suspended their trips. No vessel ventured through Hell Gate until the fog was lifted. The Hoboken steamers *James Ramsey* and *Passaic* came in collision at about 9 o'clock. Very little damage was done, but the passengers experienced a temporary panic. Early in the afternoon the sunshine drove the mists away. A cool, clear, breezy night succeeded.

Union League of America.

At a meeting of the New-York Council of the Union League of America, held last night, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. F. J. OTTARSON, were adopted without dissent:

Whereas, The Democratic members of the New-York Legislature, in order to circumvent and render inoperative the laws of Congress providing for honest voting at elections, have proposed to separate the State election from that for members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; and

Whereas, The people would be subjected to great loss of time and money in having two elections in one year.

Resolved, That we suggest such amendment of the United States act as shall provide that electors of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress shall be voted for in the several States in the years when to be chosen, upon the day or days, within the hours and at the polls where the people of the State vote for State officers or legislators.

Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute held its regular meeting, last evening, Prof. TILLMAN in the chair. The remarks of Dr. F. FISHER upon the adaptation of steam vehicles for practical purposes on ordinary roads, occupied the first hour. An essay was then read by L. BRADLEY, M. D., upon electric clockwork for time-keeping. A double dial clock was shown in operation. A system of wires connected with the hands on the dials, and kept them in sympathetic action. It was demonstrated that the circuit was closed every moment, and that by electric currents over wires, dials, to any number, could be operated in perfect harmony.

M. MCCRACKEN, Esq., exhibited his alternating batteries for producing a continuous strong electric current. The meeting closed at a late hour.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter in Pennsylvania.

A dispatch dated at Harrisburg, Penn., March 9, was received by Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau in this City, yesterday, announcing the capture of a notorious vender of counterfeit money, known to the Police as the "Flying Dutchman." He is a native of New-England, and has been one of the most successful experts in his "profession." He has been followed for four months by the detectives, but managed to elude them through New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. He traveled under the guise of a peddler, and his real name is MILTON BERGER. A quantity of counterfeit money was found on his person.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The presentation of the Gerard medals took place yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Ward School No. 10, No. 180 Wooster-street, of which Miss FRANCES A. POND is Principal. There was a large assemblage of friends and parents of the pupils. The exercises included addresses by Miss S. HYATT, Miss IDA YOUNG, and others. Dr. ORMISTON delivered an address, congratulating the trustees and teachers upon their success, after which Miss LOUISA EGBERT and Miss LIZZIE WAGNER were presented with medals. After a short speech from Inspector JAMES W. GERARD, by whom the medals were given, Dr. ORMISTON pronounced the benediction, and the school was dismissed.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Athletic Club was held Wednesday evening, at their rooms and gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, Col. WILLIAM E. VAN WYCK, the President, in the chair. Messrs. HENRY E. BUERMEYER, FRANK KINNEY, and PETER A. CURTIS, were appointed a committee to purchase one four-oared shell-boat for the Club boat-house, at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue, (Harlem River,) where the Club will speedily reopen the boating season. Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Messrs. John H. Stead, Peter A. Curtis, Frank Kinney, and Newton S. Briggs, are all about getting new paper shell-boats, which will swell the number of boats in the boat-house to about twenty-two. Next Wednesday evening, the 15th, an election of officers for the coming year will take place. Thursday evenings are the reception evenings of the Club, on which occasions the members exercise in the gymnasium in their handsome outfit; dumb bells and hand-lifting receiving a good deal of their attention.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the singular conduct of ROBERT HALL, who, after causing the arrest of one ELIZA BAKER for grand larceny, accused the Police officer of collusion, and insulted Justice HOGAN, which led to his being locked up as intoxicated. Yesterday morning the Magistrate sent down stairs for HALL, in order that he might take his affidavit against the woman, when it was ascertained that HALL had disappeared. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that HALL had given the messenger a $10 bill to pay his fine, which was paid over to Warden STACOM, who has the right to collect fines when a prisoner has been fully committed. Mr. STACOM not knowing the true facts of the case, supposed it was an ordinary case of intoxication, and accordingly released him. That the foolish fellow will ever appear and make complaint against the girl is now deemed doubtful.

The First Ward has for some weeks been afflicted by the depredations of a gang of juvenile burglars, who managed to secure considerable property of a movable nature by forcing their way into stores and offices. On Wednesday night Roundsman WATTS and Officers SELLECK and BROSNAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered that the gang had their head-quarters in the basement in rear of the premises No. 105 Washington-street, and they arrested CORNELIUS and DANIEL HAYES, two of the leaders, on suspicion. In the room occupied by the gang were found fifty-one bars of steel, valued at $150, which had been stolen from the store of Messrs. BORDEN & LOVELL, No. 108 Washington-street, and the Police also found a pair of oars, a trunk and some bags of clothing and other articles. Justice HOGAN held the accused for trial.

In the case of ELIZABETH BRINKLEY against HUGH LAWSON BRINKLEY, for divorce, the facts of which have already been published in full in the TIMES, Judge BARNARD has decided that the circumstances show a *prima-facie* case of the existing relation of husband and wife, and orders the payment of a counsel fee of $1,000 and $25 a week alimony, to be computed from the 20th of October, 1870. It will be remembered that the defendant claimed that plaintiff voluntarily went to live with him as his mistress, though for decency sake he represented her in hotels as his wife. There was no pretense by either party to any very solemn ceremony of matrimony, she merely asserting that she agreed to take his word on that subject, and they came together in a house of assignation in this City.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France have sent to all the Bishops in the United States a copy of a letter addressed by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, to the Clergy and Laity in his Diocese, calling their attention to the movement for the relief of the suffering population of France, and asking their contributions in behalf of this unhappy people. The Committee express the hope that Bishop POTTER's action may not be confined to New-York alone, but that all Bishops throughout the country will bring this subject to the consideration of their respective Dioceses; and as intense misery and suffering now exist in France, and help is imperatively called for, that the response from the Churches may be in proportion to the magnitude of the work.

HORACE GREELEY delivered his lecture on "Wit" in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, last evening, for the benefit of the church. Rev. E. MITCHEL, pastor of the church, presided and introduced the lecturer in very complimentary terms. Mr. GREELEY commenced by giving the various definitions of wit and went on to speak of it as wisdom. He then compared it with satire, epigram and irony, and explained the difference between them, and concluded by saying that wit plays an important part in the spread and advancement of civilization by eliminating wrong in a pleasant and humorous way. The attendance was large and appreciative.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JOHN S. FIGUERRA, of Thirty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, charged JAMES RYAN, brother of Ex-Assemblyman RYAN, with breaking into his unoccupied store, No. 551 West Forty-second-street, on the 28th of January, and carrying off the fixtures, of the value of $550. The pictures were sold at auction by WM. ABBOTT, and the proceeds were given to a lawyer named JOHN L. LINDSEY, for RYAN. RYAN was committed in default of $1,000 bail. LINDSEY was arrested, yesterday afternoon, and taken to Court. Justice BIXBY allowed him out on his parole to appear today and give bail to answer.

At a meeting of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, held on Tuesday evening, the attention of the Trustees was called to an advertisement announcing a grand concert to be given by the pupils of the Ninth Ward schools. They therefore adopted a resolution directing that the principals of the grammar and primary schools, and departments, of the Ninth Ward, entertain no visitors acting as principals or agents for any exhibition, concert or entertainment. And on no account advertise in school any rehearsal or exhibition without special permission and direction from the School Trustees.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of LOUIS BEERS, charged with false pretenses. JOHN MURPHY, an ex-convict, for an attempted burglary, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. FRANK CONNOLLY, jointly indicted with RICHARD HEMING for burglary, was awarded the same sentence. Three lads named JOHN and JAMES RYAN and JOHN FLYNN, aged respectively thirteen, twelve, and nine years, charged with petty theft, were given over by Judge BEDFORD to their mothers, on condition that the latter would soundly trounce them.

JOHN KELLY, aged nineteen, a resident of Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer the charge of highway robbery. He and an unknown confederate assaulted WM. DUNLAP, a stranger in the City, on Wednesday night, and robbed him of a pocket-book containing a five-cent piece. KELLY was the only one arrested, and as the complainant was positive in his identification, the Magistrate held the prisoner for trial and sent DUNLAP to the House of Detention for witnesses.

The Society of Soldiers' and Sailors' formed to petition a modification of the recent act of Congress which, in its terms, is little, if anything, more than the homestead law, met last night to receive members and signatures to their petition at No. 199 Spring-street. ROBERT D. WEBB was chosen President, and ALBERT E. SAUNDERS Secretary. Several new members were enrolled, and a large number of names added to the subscription.

Last evening, at 6 o'clock, Ex-Alderman THOMAS CONNOR died at his residence in Ninth-street, near First-avenue. He was born at Eyrecourt, County Galway, in Ireland, in 1826, and was consequently in his forty-sixth year. He was for some time collector at Fulton Market. His Aldermanship was during the years 1868 and 1869. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Prince VON BRUNN, of Grand Bassa, Africa, held a reception last evening at the residence of Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., Pastor of Shiloh Church. A very large number of colored people were present, and greatly enjoyed the occasion. The modest dignity and intelligence of the Prince increase his popularity with all whom he meets.

At an early hour yesterday morning LAWRENCE JOHNSON, of No. 259 Seventh-avenue, was attacked in Ninth-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, by some unknown persons, and received two severe stab wounds in the face near the left eye. He was cared for by the Police, but as he could give no description of his assailant, no arrests were made.

LAWRENCE FARLEY, aged forty-nine, of No. 213 East Twenty-second-street, while at work, last evening, on a sewer on Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, was partially buried by the caving in of the earth upon him. Fortunately his injuries were only slight, although the shock may prove fatal. He was properly cared for.

FENTON MORRELL and JOHN FITTINGTON, two newsboys, each ten years old, quarreled last evening at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, when FITTINGTON stabbed MORRELL in the back, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. FITTINGTON made his escape, and MORRELL was cared for.

A course of twenty lectures on architecture is announced to be given under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects, No. 925 Broadway. They will be delivered on Monday and Wednesday evenings, commencing on the 20th inst. Messrs. R. G. HATFIELD and P. B. WRIGHT are the lecturers.

At ten o'clock last evening, WM. LARRIGAN, aged fifteen, of No. 106 Leonard-street, while passing down West Broadway, was stabbed in the back, and dangerously injured, by a girl named MAGGIE MURPHY, who succeeded in making her escape. WILLIAM was cared for at the Leonard-street Police Station, and afterward taken home by his friends.

Assistant District-Attorney EMERSON, in the United States Court of yesterday, instituted suits against the Mercantile National Bank and the Broadway National Bank to recover $5,000 in each case, penalties for not making proper returns of their dividends.

About 7 o'clock, last evening, CHAS. REINHARDT, aged forty-four, was terribly burned on the face, hands and legs, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at his residence, No. 196 Forsyth-street. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, at which ISAAC W. RICHARDS, patrolman of the Thirtieth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department.

A secret meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, but it was quite brief, and no business of importance was transacted.

BROOKLYN.

At the Long Island College Hospital, during the month of February, there were 545 patients treated, of whom 267 were males and 278 females. The number of surgical cases was 216, medical 250, diseases of women 27, of children 58—total 545. Nativity—United States, 249; England and Scotland, 23; Ireland, 268; Germany, 9; Canada, 3; sundries, 3—total, 545. The number of new prescriptions put up was 793.

The members of the Board of Education are at present seriously engaged in considering the propriety of reducing the salaries of the teachers in the primary departments in the public schools. These teachers at present receive the enormous salary of $400 per annum, but the refined gentlemen of this economic Board think the work might be done for $350. Mr. BURR is understood to be the moving spirit in this rather questionable reform. A special committee has been appointed to report on the matter.

The jury in the case of JOHN NEIDLINGER against HENRY A. JONES, which has been on trial in the City Court for the last three days, disagreed yesterday afternoon and were discharged. The defendant was President of a silver mining company out in Idaho, and in that capacity it is alleged induced the plaintiff, by fraudulent representations, to invest $10,000 in the institution. To recover that amount action is brought. A new trial will be held.

There were three new cases of small-pox reported at the Health Office, yesterday. The patients were removed to the Hospital at Flatbush.

LONG ISLAND.

PAT MCKAY was yesterday tried before the Recorder of Long Island City, charged with house-breaking and threatening to kill. It seems that MCKAY broke into a house on Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, on Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, occupied by one KILLEEN, and, brandishing a large knife, threatened to kill him unless he would stand and deliver. After the prosecution presented all their testimony, KILLEEN, who made the complaint, tried to withdraw it, but the Recorder would not permit it, and held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $500 bail. The explanation of the prisoner is that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and had taken a knife from a neighboring butcher's stand for the purpose of picking his teeth.

The petition of the Flushing and Newtown Railroad Company to enter the village of Flushing, was, on Wednesday night, tabled by the unanimous vote of the Flushing trustees. The Company, in their petition, ask for the privilege of running in the centre of Bradford-avenue, occupying its entire length, from Lawrence-street to Jagger-avenue. This the Board very properly refused to allow, but were willing that the Company should occupy the block between Jagger-avenue and Prospect-street.

On Wednesday evening the residence of Mr. SMEDLEY, at Hunter's Point, was entered by thieves while he and his family were absent attending the dedicatory services of the Hunter's Point Baptist Church, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing and valuables. It is supposed the thieves gained an entrance by a basement window and then ransacked the house at their leisure.

During the week ending March 7 there were 60,000 pounds of fish shipped from Sag Harbor to New-York. On Monday the first load of cod for the season came into Sag Harbor.

The house of Mr. DUNN, of Hunter's Point, was entered during his absence at the dedication and $100 and other property taken.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The village of New-Rochelle has just lost two of her oldest citizens, JOHN G. HORTON and JAMES SHERWOOD, each at the ripe age of about eighty years.

A large number of the tax-payers of New-Rochelle are greatly excited just now by the introduction in the Legislature of a bill authorizing the widening, straightening, regrading and graveling of North-street, from Huguenot-street, in the village, to a point at Upper New-Rochelle, a distance of about five miles, at an unlimited expense.

The Democrats of West Farms will hold their primary meeting on Friday evening next, and their Convention for the nomination of town officers on the following Tuesday evening. It is generally understood that Capt. F. GROTE, who has filled the office of Supervisor for three successive years, has announced his determination not to accept a nomination, and that JOHN SAVAGE, the great Fenian Head Centre, will receive the Democratic nomination for Supervisor of the town. The present Town Clerk, Mr. FERDINAND MEYER, is about to visit Europe, and therefore will not be a candidate again for the office. JAMES A. LYON is the only one yet named as a candidate for the office.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN MILLER, a clerk in STUCKEY's clothing-store, Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged by United States Detective NETTLESHIP with being implicated with a band of counterfeiters which has just been broken up in New-York. He was bailed by Commissioner VANDERPOOL in $5,000. MILLER has been previously arrested on a similar charge, but the evidence was not sufficient to hold him. In the present case the confession of one of the arrested counterfeiters directly implicates him.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex County held a special meeting in Newark, yesterday afternoon, to protest against the enlargement of the present lunatic asylum at Trenton, and to take such action as may influence the authorities to provide for the erection of a new institution in this end of the State. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, embodying the foregoing facts, which the Clerk was directed to submit to the Legislature, accompanied by a suitable petition.

Within a week 115 car-loads of coal have arrived in Newark over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Yesterday the largest supply in any coal-yard in the city was 300 tons, which sold at $12 per ton. The Hudson Canal Company have sold several thousand tons the last two weeks, but their supply is nearly exhausted. There are now about 1,500 tons for sale in the city.

An old gentleman while in the act of getting off a train at Elizabeth, yesterday, accidentally fell between the cars and the platform, and so narrow was his escape from injury, or perhaps death, that his hat and wig were carried away by the revolving wheel.

Yesterday forenoon the body of a man was found floating in the river near the bay bridge at Elizabeth. He was dressed in black and seemed about forty years of age. The body apparently had been in the water for a good while.

STEWART M. BRANT, a detective for a long time connected with the Newark Police force, died, on Wednesday night, at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, from jaundice. BRANT, during the war, was connected with the Government secret service.

The pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Elizabeth, Rev. LEWIS R. DUNNE, has received a call from the Walnut-street Church, in Chelsea, Mass.

Rev. Dr. MEIER-SMITH, of Trinity Church, Newark, has resigned his pastorate on account of ill health, and proposes an extended tour through Europe.

Small-pox is on the increase in Elizabeth. Three new cases were reported yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lieut.-Commander Silas W. Terry has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Severn*; Ensigns Jamal Franklin and Nelson T. Houston have been detached from signal duty, and ordered to the Asiatic fleet. First Lieut. Oliver Phelps, of the Seventh Infantry, has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9.—American Securities opened quiet, and closed easier. Stocks opened quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
United States 5-20s, '62	92⅛	92	92
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91⅝	....	91⅝
United States 5-20s, '67	90⅞	....	90⅞
United States 10-40s	89	....	89
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	109½	109½	109½
Erie Railroad shares	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
At. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	30	....	30

The amount of Specie in the vaults of the Bank of England had increased £102,000 since last report.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—5 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady. Middling Uplands opened at 7¼d., and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅝d., and closed at 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS dull. Wheat—California White, 11s. 11d.; Red Western No. 2 to No. 1 at 10s. 10d.@11s. 4d.; Red Western, 11s. 6d.; Corn—No. 2 Mixed, new, 35s. 6d.@35s. PROVISIONS—Lard, 50s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut and 50s. for Short Ribbed Middles.

LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—RESIN opened at 15s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for fine. Spirits TURPENTINE closed at 36s. 6d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Arrived ship *Koorie Moorie*, from New-Orleans Feb. 2, with 3,970 bales of Cotton; bark *Palo Alto*, from Galveston Jan. 6, with 1,305 bales; ship *Margaret Pollock*, from New-Orleans Jan. 27, with 2,550 bales; ship *C. H. Southard*, from New-Orleans Feb. 2, with 3,289 bales; bark *Bellevue*, from New-Orleans Jan. 27, with 1,822 bales. The ship *Lake Ontario*, reported as having arrived on the 8th, should have been reported as the *Ontario*, from New York Feb. 10, with 1,816 bales Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—COTTON dull and weak; Middling Uplands, 14¾c.; do. Gulf, 15c.@15¼c. SEEDS—Clover-seed in fair demand at 11¾c. ℔ ℔; Timothy dull at $6 50; Flaxseed, $2 10. FLOUR less active; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 for Pennsylvania; $6 75@$7 50 for Spring Wheat; $7@$7 75 for Indiana and Ohio; Fancy brands, $8@$9 50. WHEAT very quiet; Red Western, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 80@$1 85. RYE quiet at $1 05. CORN dull; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 79c. OATS dull at 63½c.@65c. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR quiet; fair and good Refining Cuba, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Grocery grades, 9c.@9½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $23 50. LARD quiet at 13c.@13½c. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY dull at 92c.@92½c.

CHICAGO, March 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 closed $1 23, cash; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 24¼@$1 24¾ for No. 2. CORN firm and higher at 52¼c.@52⅜c.; during the afternoon quiet at 52¼c.@52½c. OATS steady at 49¼c.@50c. for No. 2. RYE firm at 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 86c. PROVISIONS weak. Mess PORK, $20 37½@$20 50, cash. LARD steady at 12½c., cash. Live HOGS quiet at $6 25 @$7 10. Dressed HOGS, $7 25@$7 35. CATTLE firmer at $4 25@$6 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13½c. FLOUR firm; choice Superfine Winter, $6; Double Extra, $6 20@$6 65; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 27; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. CORN steady at 50c.@52c. for White, in bulk; 68c.@71c. for White, sacked. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 51c.; sacked, 54c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE steady at 92c.@94c. WHISKY dull at 87½c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK depressed; no sales. Bulk MEATS—No sales. BACON nominal; Shoulders 9c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; Hams, sugar-cured and plain, 15½c. @18c.; canvassed do., 16½c. LARD quiet at 12½c. for Kettle. HOGS, $6 25@$6 75. CATTLE, $2 75@$6. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—COTTON firmer, held higher; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 226 bales; gross, 305 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 718 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 280 bales; stock, 14,745 bales. FLOUR dull and weak; small business. CLOVER-SEED in good demand; jobbing at $7@$7 27½. WHEAT very quiet and unchanged; receipts, 3,000 bushels; sales, 3,200 bushels. CORN—White Southern weak at 84c.@87c.; Yellow do. steady at 83c.@85c.; receipts, 3,000 bushels; sales, 3,000 bushels. OATS higher at 60c.@63c.; receipts, 1,000 bushels; sales light. Mess PORK weak. BACON weak. LARD quiet at 13¼c. WHISKY firm at 93c.

OSWEGO, March 9—Evening.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Winter, $8 for White do., $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 2,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club in car lots at $1 55. CORN quiet at 86c.@87c. OATS, 61c. for Western. BARLEY, $1 for Prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL higher at $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES 90c.@92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 70c., to New-York 60c., to Albany 52c.; Mill-feed to Boston $7, to New-York $6, to Albany $5 20 ℔ ton.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 40@ $6 60. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN in good demand at full prices; sales at 59c. OATS steady with a moderate demand. RYE firm and scarce at $1 02@ $1 03. BARLEY steady with a moderate demand; Fall, 80c.@85c.; choice, $1@$1 03. PROVISIONS dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales 100,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders at 7¾c.; small lots of Clear Rib Sides at 11c. WHISKY in fair demand at 86c.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—TOBACCO active; sales, 226 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 25@$6 25; low to good Leaf, $6 50@$8 20. COTTON a shade firmer; Middling, 13¾c.@13½c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25; Clear, [illegible] Mess PORK [illegible] at $21 75. LARD, 12½c.@13c. for tierce and keg. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, Canvassed, 16c.; Plain, 15c., all packed. WHISKY firm at 86c.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Market more active than at any time during the past month; sales were made of 902 head Illinois Steers at $6 30@$7; 33 head Ohio at $5 50@$6; 75 head Indiana, averaging 1,120 lbs., at $5 87½; 15 head Canada, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $5 50; 33 head Canada stockers at $5@$5 25; Milch Cows, $40 @$60 for common to good, and $70 for extra; sales limited. SHEEP quiet; 395 Michigan, averaging 91 lbs., sold at $6 25; 38 Canada, averaging 118 lbs., at $6 50. HOGS dull; 435 head sold at $7@$7 35.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—COTTON quiet at 13¾c.@ 13⅞c.; receipts, 1,972 bales; shipments, 2,470 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN firm and scarce at 72c.@73c. OATS advancing and excited; sales at 60c.@61c. PORK dull and nominal at $23. LARD nominal at 12¼c.@ 14¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 11c.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—FLOUR heavy; Extra Spring, $5 75. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 24. OATS scarce at 50c. CORN dull; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. RYE nominal; No. 2 Spring at 75c. Mess PORK, $20. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing, but quiet; No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 49½. CORN steady; High Mixed at 61¼c.; Low do. 60½c. OATS steady; No. 1 at 56½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, March 9.—WHEAT in moderate supply and firm. RYE quiet. CORN firm; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 86c. BARLEY rather quiet; sales, 5,800 bushels Canada West, in store, on private terms. OATS steady; sales, State, in bags, at 70c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.—COTTON active and higher; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 9,920 bales; gross, 10,287 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,187 bales; to Bremen, 4,609 bales; coastwise, 1,326 bales; sales, 11,200 bales; stock, 197,209 bales.

BUFFALO, March 9.—No animation worth recording. The only sales were 5 cars CORN at 73c. ℔ bushel on the track, 600 bushels White WHEAT at $1 61. Quotations nominally without change, and a heavy feeling.

MOBILE, March 9.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,552 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,685 bales; coastwise, 140 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,268 bales.

GALVESTON, March 9.—COTTON firmer; good Ordinary, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,728 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,345 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 82,176 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer; Yellow, 67c. OATS firm at 57c. PETROLEUM—No transaction; Refined dull at 22c.@22½c.

NORFOLK, March 9.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 12¾c.; net receipts, 990 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,659 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,968 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 9.—COTTON unsettled and nominal; Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 110 bales; exports, coastwise, 385 bales; stock, 3,689 bales.

DETROIT, March 9.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady, and declined 2c.; Extra, $1 55; Regular $1 38. CORN dull; held at 64c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 60.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—COTTON in good demand at lower rates; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,672 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 78,289 bales.

BOSTON, March 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 605 bales; gross, 3,243 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 10,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,146 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 30,507 bales.

[Advertisement.]
All ready—KNOX's Spring style of gent's hats. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 11	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
India	March 11	New-York	Glasgow.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 6½ A. M. For Germany, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. No supplementary mails.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Corry and Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 9—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—J. Kahn, Capt. Bullock, W. Bruce, A. Pennison, Mrs. Osborne, 2 children and servant, W. B. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caldwell, Mrs. D. Bridgeman and daughter, O. J. Simpson, J. D. Macros, A. Berthout, G. L. Barber, C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Andrews, Miss Mary Andrews, Miss T. Andrews and servant, Master W. Andrews, Mrs. Miller and 2 Misses Miller, Mrs. T. Green, C. Turpin, C. F. A. Hinrichs, C. B. Hinrichs, J. W. Hall, W. B. Williams, C. A. Hendee.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico.—Joseph J. Alexander, Ramon Alvarez, John E. Bott, Joseph J. Beauregard, wife, child and servant; Serano Serpa, Mrs. Rudicuida Barry, Mrs. A. G. Yturbide and child, Eduardo Yasanez Patraño, Jose Gargalla, Ysidro Sanchez, Mrs. Susiana Sovin and child, Mrs. Joyeta Sovin and 2 children, R. H. Morris, Henry Smith, Miss Anita Bane, Victor Bane, H. Bane, Miss Antonea Acone, Mateo Blanco, Enrique Blanco, Adrien Bernard, Jacob M. Duncan, Frank de Porto, Henry E. Clarke, Miss Parkman, James D. Fowler, Carlos Carbonell.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 9—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—Miss Ellen Knowles, Mrs. Oatley, P. A. Ende, Baron Boilleau, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grose and infant, M. Turner, Miss Kate Graham, S. Delaney, J. S. Victor, M. Marcedo, B. Broro, Mr. Spaandonck, John Littlejohn, W. T. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wheeler, R. McLaren, Mrs. Ritson, A. Jacob, Geo. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Boreham, Mr. and Mrs. Page, J. J. Hagerty, Mr. Magnus, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, D. A. Kane, H. Gellispie, Otto Drop, Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook and infant, Jos. Hess, G. H. Ellis, Miss Jennd, W. Wolfan, Mr. Murphy, Hon. F. Lawler, S. Triscott, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, child and infant, W. Bertram, Rev. W. Meagher, Mr. Grierson, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Baker, Mr. Gardner.

MARCH 9—*In steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—E. A. Brigham, Norman F. Hopkins, Edward Potter, Frederick Potter, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Miss McCafferty, D. McDougall, W. Fierest.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:20 | Sun sets......6:01 | Moon rises..10:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:00 | Gov. Island..10:49 | Hell Gate..12:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Black Prince, (Br.,) Inglis, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Knudsvig, (Nor.,) Evensen, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; George Nicolaus, (Br.,) Bockmann, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hunnus, (Austrian,) Lirch, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs J. Suppicich, (N. G.,) Plagena, Trieste, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Eleanor Miller, (Br.,) Baird, Sierra Leone, E. B. Ware & Co.; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallet & Bliss; E. M. Tucker, Tucker, Cardenas, Winchester & Townsend; Proteus, (Br.,) Vinche, Cardenas, W. Ingalls; Sparkling Water, Dahl, Morehead City, N. C., Walsh, Field & Way.

Schrs. Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Matanzas, Evans, Ball & Co.; Vicksburg, Higgings, Baracoa, H. W. Loud & Co.; Antelope, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; E. K. Dresser, Reed, Norfolk, C. H. Staples & Co.; Ida May, Driske, Baltimore, Simpson & Clapp; Central America, Williams, Boston; S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; J. H. Hall, Billard, Providence; T. C. Lyman, Hill, Stonington.

Arrived.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool, Feb. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 183 passengers to C. G. Franckiyn. Feb. 27, lat. 51 12 N., lon. 15 10, exchanged signals with ship Gallapo, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Feb. 19, with mdse. and 118 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly gales throughout. March 2, lat. 46 30, lon. 49 12, passed field ice; also, the same day, passed an iceberg. Detained 10 hours off Sandy Hook on account dense fog.

Steam-ship Flamsteed, (Br.,) Kidd, Rio Janeiro Feb. 12, with coffee to Bush & Jevons. Crossed the equator Feb. 21, in lon. 38. Had light weather to the Gulf, thence strong N. W. winds.

Steam-ship Camilla, (Br.,) Cole, Messina 38 ds. via Gibraltar 27 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. For last 14 ds. experienced strong S. E. and N. W. gales.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 7th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Bulger, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wight Feb. 1, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. On the 18th experienced a most terrific hurricane from S. E. to N. W., with a frightful sea; a heavy sea struck the ship which twisted off the rudder-head and carried away the jibboom, and started everything about decks; barometer 28.30; since then have had strong westerly gales and high cross sea. On the 18th, Charles Strange, seaman, of Gravesend, Eng., died and was buried at sea.

Ship Windward, Sprague, San Francisco Nov. 28, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Dec. 3; off Diego Ramirez Jan. 6; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 5. No date, lat. 23, lon. 66 20, spoke yacht Josephine, from ——, for Barbados; lat. 28, lon. 73 15, bark Signal, from Galveston, for Liverpool, 13 ds. out.

Ship John Milton, (of Jersey,) de Boutillier, Whampoa Nov. 1, with mdse. to John Caswell & Co.

Ship Roeparell, (of Glasgow,) Mackay, Greenock Jan. 20, and Lamlash 23d, with mdse. to Dowley, Corbett & Co.

Bark Ida R., (of St. John, N. B.,) Deane, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Jas. A. Hervey. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Bark Ethels, (of London,) Waldron, Cape Town 52 ds., with wool and skins to Buchanan Bros. Crossed the equator Feb. 10 in lon. 30 20 W. Had strong northerly winds in the N. E. trades; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable weather.

Bark Fresh Breeze, (of Halifax,) Pullmore, St. Thomas 14 ds., with mdse. (cargo bark Contest) to Geo. A. Philips & Collins. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds. Left in port brig M. L. B., (of Boston,) to sail next day.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Winsch, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Had variable weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Feb. 26, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke brig Rash, (of Dundee,) from ——, for Londonderry.

Bark Cuba, (N. G.,) Ruyter, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Ostrich & Co. Had fine weather. The C. is anchored inside Sandy Hook awaiting orders.

Bark Snowdon, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Wood, Sevilla Jan. 17, with cork, &c., to Miller & Houghton; is bound to Perth Amboy.

Brig Chief, (of Halifax,) Gammon, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Miller and Bastian—vessel to master. Had variable weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Torrent, Tibbitts, Matanzas, via Charleston, S. C., 20 ds. with sugar and molasses to Young & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Chimborazo, (of Boston,) Coombs, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had variable weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Caroline Eddy, (of Bangor,) Genn, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong S. E. and N. W. winds; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Davis, Matanzas—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile 12 ds., for Portland.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of Providence,) Freeman, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong westerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig Black Swan for Boston. Left in port schr. C. Bearse, disg.

Schr. Jennie Rosaline, (of Brookhaven,) Tucker, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Had rough weather; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sarah A. Hammond, (of Taunton, Mass.,) Westgate, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. March 3, lat. 31 00, lon. 74 02, spoke bark Edward McDowell, from Galveston, for Liverpool.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa Feb. 27, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds. Sld. in co. with schr. Cynosure, for Charleston.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Hatch, Sisal 21 ds., with hemp, hides and sugar to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had heavy weather to Cape Hatteras; has been 4 ds. N. of that point; broke main gaff.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, McRae, Grand Menan, via Gloucester, 17 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Eva Glade, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, New-London, for Georgetown.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Frances, (Saybrook, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George S. Courtney, Ferris, Delaware.

Schr. Margaretta, Williams, Delaware.

Schr. Dandy, Fletcher, Virginia.

Schr. Anna, Beebe, Baltimore.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Brookhaven.

Schr. M. H. Read, Benson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Rippler, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Brandywine, McCoff, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Emma, Strange, Taunton.

Schr. Samuel Riker, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. S. B. Miller, Kearny, New-London.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Dibble, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Merida, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Columbia, for Havana; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; Parthia, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored at Quarantine, barks Abbie Thomas, for Antwerp; Argentine, for Cadiz; Alexander, for Antwerp; Horace Beals, for Seville; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; Elba, for Havana; Proteus, for Savannah; Hoffrath Dr. Bruckner, for Baltimore; brigs Anna Lamon, for Gottenburg; Arcadia and Fidelia, for Caibarien; ship Eugenie, for Hamburg, via Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 9.—Arr. ship Glory of the Seas, from London; brigs Chillianwallah, Messina; Black Swan, St. Pierre, Mart.; Harry, Philadelphia; Isola, New-York; schrs. Othello, Savannah; F. W. Johnson, Jacksonville; Energy, New-York.

BOSTON, March 9.—Arr. barks E. F. Herriman, from Sagua; Panola, from New-Orleans; brigs Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande; Annie, from Inagua; Cora, from do.

Below ship Remington, from Calcutta; brig Jessie Rhynas, from Cienfuegos.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—The Pilot-boat Maryland reports: Passed in for Baltimore, bark Hamburg, from Liverpool; schr. Elma Harwood, from Cienfuegos.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 9.—Arr. brig Charlotte, Sagua 8 ds., Portland; schrs. Hannah Stone, Cayenne 27 ds., Salem; Finback, Boston, Tangier.

Sld. steamer Mahoning, (U. S.); schrs. James S. Shindler, Alice B., and Hannah Standish.

March 9—A. M.—Arr. schr. Fannie W. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 ds., Boston.

Sld. brig Isola; schrs. John D. Griffin, George F. Trigg, Energy, River Queen, Fisher, Othello, Hannah Stone and Finback.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Arr. ship J. R. Keeler, from New-York.

Disaster.

The schr. Arno, Capt. Nickerson, from St. Andrews, N. B., for Boston, was totally wrecked on Wood's Island recently. Two of the crew, belonging to Hillsboro, N. B., died from exposure. The Arno had a cargo of railroad sleepers.

HAVANA, March 9.—The brig Hatfield Brothers, from Philadelphia, arr. here today leaking, and with the loss of its spars.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, Feb. 21, schrs. Lavinia Bell, for New-York March 1; Roque Alayo, (Sp.) do. 3; Amelia and Laura, do. 4; E. M. Atwood, uncertain; Francis G. Davis, to sail 8th; Phoebe, at Martinique, uncertain; Race Horse, at Porto Rico, arrived Feb. 28.

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